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# The NATIONAL WOOLGROWER

for  
DECEMBER 1928



Vol. XVIII No. 12.

# Denver Invites You

23rd ANNUAL WESTERN STOCK  
SHOW AND HORSE SHOW

January 12 to 19, 1929

(Entries Close December 18, 1928)



Of course every Wool Grower plans to attend this biggest annual event held in the West. The coming show promises absolutely to be on the most gigantic scale ever before attempted. Already the entries made and in the making forecast more livestock exhibits than any previous show. Entries of sheep will be large and from some of the best flocks in the country. Cattle and swine exhibits will be equally as good and more carloads of feeder cattle will be exhibited and more carloads sold through the sale ring than ever before.

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Climaxing a wonderful week of good things will come a brilliant pageant entitled, "Dresses of the Ages" which will be presented on the closing day. Every mode of fashion from the tiger-skin of the Stone Age down to the very latest in 1929 flapperism will be unfolded before the eye in a grand panoramic review.

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Fig. 3-Point strip below center  
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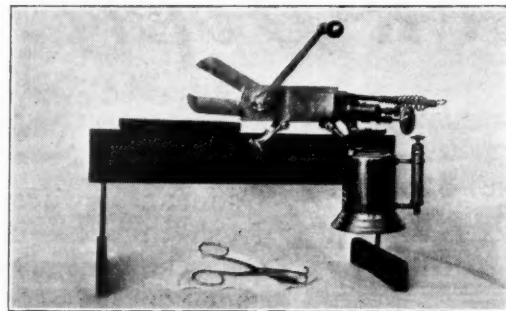
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THE annual cost of government, national, state and local, is estimated now to exceed the annual total value of wheat, corn, tobacco and all farm crops excepting livestock. Annually the national debt is being reduced by about \$750,000,000 while state and local debt increases more than \$1,250,000,000.

If a man born nineteen hundred and twenty-eight years ago had made a \$10 gold piece each minute of the 1440 minutes each day since that year, the total amount would be less than the \$10,000,000,000 annual cost of government.

Fourteen freight cars, each bearing 49 tons of gold coin, would have been required to deliver the taxes paid by Class 1 railways last year, had these been paid in gold. Last year these railways paid in taxes \$376,110,243, or \$11.90 every second, every day of the year. Six cents of every dollar paid by the public in passenger fares, for transportation of freight and incidental services actually is paid for taxes.

Since 1911 railway taxes have increased 281 per cent and railways are compelled to pay to state and local governments enormous increases in taxes on improvements made to provide adequate service, many of which improvements provide no additional revenue, nor serve to reduce railway expenses.

As the public reaps the benefit of all railroad economies the lowering of railway taxes, the single expenditure over which railroads have no control, would be in the public interest.

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A CHINESE merchant recently recovered a huge amount in damages from an express company that had destroyed a case of five-year-old Chinese eggs. The damages showed the value of each egg to be \$2.50. Had they been two years older they'd have been worth twice as much! *To Chinamen*, who regard them as a particular and cherished delicacy after they have been hard boiled and aged. How much would an American give for them?

Americans insist their foods be fresh. Consequently meats must be moved into consumption as soon as they are ready for market and because of the risks involved they cannot be held for speculative profit, but must be sold at the best price they will bring.

Every day the packers study the prices prevailing throughout the nation, and as a result of this study know how much they can afford to pay for live animals which constitute their raw material. They cannot pay more for the livestock than the meat prices warrant, else they would go broke. And on the other hand, they cannot pay less than the meat prices warrant and get their requirements of livestock. No matter where or how the packer buys his livestock, that is the daily rule he must follow. There is no other.

*F. E. White*  
President

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# THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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## NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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## THE EDITOR'S BOX

### Our Front Cover:

The Belden picture on the front cover of this issue suggests more than is apparent at first glance. Looked at casually, it brings thoughts of the heavy snows and hard weather that are traditional of the Christmas season in northern latitudes—and which for the range sheepman mean getting out feed to the bands and anxiety as to the losses.

Further examination shows that the scene is really one of spring—the rising season. That the snow has but recently fallen is shown by its lying on the small branches awaiting but a light stir of wind to remove it. It is of the soft, heavy kind that melts in a few hours and passes into the ground to grow the spring and early summer vegetation. Although the grass is now covered for a short time, the ewes are full and contented and plainly have been doing well by their lambs. The lambing is over and the young things have already made a good start. It is an encouraging and forward-looking picture.

### Looking Forward:

No prophetic gift is needed to discern some good things for our country in the near future. Business and social affairs are changing rapidly—for the better—and have farther to go. These changes are forward ones for those who can and will discard ideas and customs that no longer serve and can catch step with the times. In all industries men are working more closely together. This is being done in a way that leaves opportunity for full benefit from special enterprise, ability and application, and secures advantages that can come only by community of action in those aspects of business in which the individual cannot be unaffected by, or independent of what is done by others in the same line.

Agriculturists cannot organize and co-operate to control production and selling in the same way as manufacturers do.

They are too numerous and more independent. Farmers can be as independent as they choose in their home life, but from a modern business point of view this independence often is valued far too highly.

### Organization:

There has been much talk and study, but less action, on organization for producers of food and clothing materials. The problem is more difficult for the specialized western stockmen than for the tillers of small farms in the East or West.

The benefits of unified action are most readily recognized and obtained in the selling end of the business. Despite the inertia of the past and some mistakes, the way is clearing for those who have a healthy discontent over our present disabilities and whose minds are still sufficiently open and progressive to try new things. The future is for those who can adapt themselves to closer working relations with others in their business. It means better organization and probably much revamping of the associations we already have, but this can be done conservatively and at the same time in a constructive way.

Northern countries are fortunate to have the Christmas time of happiness and good cheer, followed by planning for a New Year just preceding the encouraging and inspiring revival of nature that enters with the rising season of spring.

### Wool Institute Show:

Wool manufacturers have a new and highly promising organization for the promotion of mutual interests. The Wool Institute is working out and putting into application methods for improving trade practices in the production and sale of woolen goods. Its latest announcement is of the holding of a show for one week, commencing next February 25, for "the promotion of a larger acceptance of wool products by the American people."

On this show, the manufacturers will spend or invest \$100,000. This is to acquaint goods producers with each other's product, to furnish goods buyers and users a concentrated display of what is being made for the trade—and most of all, to educate and interest the general public upon the value and attractiveness of goods made from wool and the wonderful variety of fabrics that the mill workers continually turn out to meet every need and fashion's every whim or fancy.

#### National Legislation:

On the eve of the convening of the last, and short, session of the seventieth Congress, there is much debate and uncertainty as to the time for shaping and passing of legislation affecting agriculture. The question of tariff revision is largely, but not wholly an agricultural one.

It is not customary or necessary for a political party to rewrite a tariff measure enacted by the same party. Since 1922, however, there have been unusual changes in economic affairs. Also, at that time there were many war and after-war conditions affecting a number of commodities and industries in a way that made it impossible to determine rates that would stand for many years. It was attempted to meet this situation through the so-called 'flexible paragraphs' which were written into the Fordney-McCumber Act. How well this flexible arrangement has operated, and how it should apply in the future are now subjects of active debate and will be settled within a few months.

The American people are more united than ever before in their support of the policy of protection for home industries. In the light of this verdict, the party of protection will revise its own measure that has been in effect for six years. In the new law there will be increases of duties rather than decreases, although when once the matter is opened all proposals and opinions will be under consideration. The coming law must be framed with unusual care since it must be planned to continue for a long period and should be made so fair to all as to

be fully defensible in 1932 and later years.

National agricultural organizations are not yet in agreement as to the right style of farm relief legislation, outside of tariff revision. However, progress is being made since it has been found that the equalization fee must be abandoned.

Both subjects are likely to be disposed of by a special session of Congress called by President Hoover in March or April. This will be in advance of the moving of all agricultural crops except wool. The trade must fully recognize that wool rates cannot be reduced and there should be no interference with trading even if the wool paragraphs are under consideration during the shearing season.

#### AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Secretary of Agriculture W. M. Jardine, made the following statement in his recent annual report, in reference to operation of Federal Land Banks and Intermediate Credit Banks:

##### Farm Loans

The importance of the federal farm loan system as a source of credit to the farmer is increasing. Net mortgage loans of the federal and joint-stock land banks outstanding on December 31 increased from \$1,192,235,609 in 1923 to \$1,825,441,964 in 1927, or 53 per cent. Since federal farm loans constitute one of the cheapest sources of farm-mortgage credit, their rapid increase in proportion to the total volume of credit reduces the average rate of interest on long-term loans. Moreover, their amortization feature distributes the burden of repayment over a long period and lessens total interest payments each year by reducing the principal outstanding. Life-insurance companies are another source of long-term credit offering favorable terms to farmers. Between 1923 and 1927 the farm-mortgage loans of life-insurance companies increased approximately 25 per cent and in 1927 totaled nearly \$2,000,000,000. The department hopes in the near future to show annual changes in the volume and cost of the total farm debt.

Rates of interest on loans by the federal and joint-stock land banks have declined in recent years. In July, 1925, the rate of the federal land banks was uniformly  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, except in one land-bank district where a  $5\frac{3}{4}$  per cent rate prevailed. By July, 1926, three of the twelve banks had lowered their charge from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 per cent. In July, 1927, eight land banks charged 5 per cent, three had a rate of  $5\frac{3}{4}$  per cent, and one had a rate of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. In July, 1928, the rate was 5 per cent in all but the Spokane and Columbia districts, where  $5\frac{3}{4}$  per cent was charged. Nearly a score of the joint-stock land banks have reduced their interest rates from the 6 per cent which prevailed in 1924 to  $5\frac{3}{4}$  and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. It seems probable, however, that—temporarily, at any rate—somewhat higher interest rates will become nec-

#### EVENTS FOR SHEEPMEN SHOWS AND SALES

Ogden Live Stock Show—January 5-10, Ogden, Utah.

National Western Stock Show—January 12-19, Denver, Colo.

#### CONVENTIONS

Idaho Wool Growers—January 8-10, Boise.

Oregon Wool Growers—January 11-12, Baker City.

Washington Wool Growers—January 14-15, Yakima.

Montana Wool Growers—January 17-18, Billings.

Utah Wool Growers—January 22-23, Salt Lake City.

National Wool Growers—January 29-30-31, Phoenix, Ariz.

New Mexico Wool Growers—February 5-6, Roswell.

American National Live Stock Assn.—February 5-7, San Francisco.

essary on farm-mortgage loans by the land banks. A few of the joint-stock land banks have already announced fractional increases. A probable rise in the rates of the federal land banks has been indicated in recent statements by some of those banks.

#### Intermediate Credit Banks

The services rendered to farmers and farmers' cooperative organizations by the federal intermediate credit banks are of growing importance. Total direct loans and discounts of these banks, which began operations in 1923, increased from approximately \$90,000,000 in 1924 to more than \$142,000,000 in 1927. From 1923 to December 31, 1927, seventy-seven cooperative marketing associations, with a combined membership of more than a million persons, borrowed from them. Their facilities have enabled the cooperative associations to make advances to growers covering a substantial part of the value of their crop. Since their organization the intermediate credit banks also have rediscounted farmers' notes for 615 financial institutions, chiefly agricultural-credit corporations and livestock-loan companies. Livestock-loan companies that rediscount with the intermediate credit banks have been serviceable in meeting the needs of ranchmen who want loans larger than local banks can handle. In the case of loans on dairy cows, notes are sometimes made for 18 or 20 months and are repaid on an amortization plan whereby an agreed amount is deducted monthly from cream checks.

The intermediate credit banks helped to restore confidence in the areas stricken by floods in 1927. Credit corporations with large capital were organized in Arkansas and Mississippi, and the intermediate credit banks stood ready to discount their paper. The knowledge that the resources of these banks were available improved the situation, though the amount of credit actually called for from this source was relatively small.

Early this year the twelve federal intermediate credit banks were making loans to farmers' cooperative associations at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent and were for the most part discounting agricultural-credit paper for local banks, and agricultural-credit corporations at the same low rate. Later, when money rates tightened in credit and investments centers, several of the



intermediate credit banks found it necessary to increase their interest charges. At this writing two of the banks charge  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on discounts of farmers' notes.

### Local Banking Difficulties

Many serious farm-credit problems still remain. One such problem arises out of local banking difficulties. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, there were 831 bank failures in the United States, more than three times as many as in 1923 and nearly 50 per cent more than in 1926. The increase occurred chiefly in rural districts, reaching a maximum in the last half of 1926. Since then the number of bank failures has shown a marked reduction. Many bank failures may be traced to the period of inflation after the war and the ensuing collapse of prices. The fall in the price of cotton and wheat in 1926 also contributed to the failure of many country banks.

In some parts of the country the problem

of merchant credit, discussed at some length in my 1927 report, remains serious. Merchant credit is costly chiefly because of bad bills. Also it tends to discourage thrift, especially where credit is freely granted. The farmer should seek every means of establishing such contacts with banks or credit corporations as will enable him to dispense with merchant credit.

Much has been done in recent years to improve agriculture's credit facilities, but much remains to be done. Research is necessary to determine how our banking and credit structure might be improved, and governmental action, both state and national, is required to give effect to principles of demonstrated value. Local banking should be improved to give greater stability, to diminish the depositors' risk, and to furnish more stable and dependable service to stronger and better-managed institutions. This is to a large degree a matter of state action.

## Message from Vice-President Palmer

I am very glad to present greetings from the organized sheep and wool growers of the East.

There is a community of interest between the sheepmen of the corn belt states and those of the western and intermountain states. That is evidenced by the fact that this year 85,000 feeder lambs from the range and mountain sections have moved into the corn belt for fattening and finishing for the eastern market, for lamb consumption centers in our large cities. I am feeding on my own farm two double decks of lambs that were shipped from Oregon.

We have another interest in common, and that is our interest in tariff protection to the sheep and wool industry. I hope that we may form a growers' alliance between our groups in a working way. To my mind, the National Wool Growers Association offers this opportunity. Although we are provided with a protective tariff system, yet we must recognize that we need an organization such as a wool marketing association that is owned and controlled by the growers, to assure us the full values that we are allowed by the tariff.

The twelve years of operation of the Ohio Wool Growers Cooperative Association have demonstrated this fact. During 1928, 5,869 sheepmen consigned their wool through the Ohio wool growers' organization. The record of this association has proved, according to govern-

ment statistics, that the growers have received a higher net average when their wools are consigned through the organization than when sold independently. I think the same record holds true of the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers Association. What we need is closer correlation between the different groups.

We hope that with the growth of the National Wool Marketing Council, working in close cooperation with the National Wool Growers Association, we may be able to develop a system of orderly marketing of wools, and that we may be cooperators instead of competitors.

In the main, the wool marketing cities of the United States are located in the East. Although the western wools supply a different trade, they are largely sold at Boston and Philadelphia. There is no reason why we should not recognize this community of interest and cooperate to the fullest extent, as do other industries in merchandising their products.

The cooperative marketing movement through the National Livestock Producers Association has made it possible not only to provide an orderly means of placing feeder lambs from the West in the corn belt states, but also to arrange for the selling of these at the points where consumption takes place.

It is my opinion that 1929 will see a progressive movement started between the sheepmen of different sections of the United States of America.

L. B. Palmer.

## PACKERS APPRECIATE COOPERATION OF PRODUCERS

On October 23, 1928, the Institute of American Meat Packers, in their twenty-third annual convention held at Atlantic City, passed the following resolution expressing their appreciation of the cooperative spirit existing between the producing and packing interests:

Whereas, the live-stock and meat industry has suffered for many years from misunderstandings and ill-considered attempts at restrictive legislation; and

Whereas, several official representatives of live-stock producers' organizations have addressed or been in attendance at this convention; and

Whereas, such representatives have extended to the packing industry an invitation to cooperate with the various live-stock organizations in the solution of the economic problems existing in all branches of live stock and meat industry;

Therefore, Be it Resolved, that the Institute of American Meat Packers express its appreciation of this opportunity for cooperative attack on the problems of the producer and packer and that it exercise at all times the services of the Institute and its member companies to attain this end; and

Be it Further Resolved, that it extend its thanks individually to the following producer representatives present at the Convention:

Mr. R. M. Kleberg  
Mr. F. J. Hagenbarth  
Mr. E. C. Lasater  
Mr. Chas. D. Carey  
Dean C. F. Curtiss

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT SURVEYS RANGES IN THE SOUTHWEST

Results of a study of ranges in New Mexico, Arizona and Texas recently have been published in a 106-page bulletin, known as Technical Bulletin 68-T, available for free distribution upon application to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

The study was made in cooperation with the state experiment stations of New Mexico, Arizona and Texas and

covered 204 cattle ranches with a smaller number of sheep ranches.

The official notice of the publication of the bulletin contains the statement that "one of the significant points made in the study was that in 1925 none of the groups of ranchers operating mainly on the public domain made any return on the capital invested. In this year free land did not prove profitable land. It was a year of more than average difficulty in the business, but owners of land and those who controlled land by leases, earned on the average small returns on capital, while those who depended primarily on the public domain of no charge, lost money." Only seventeen per cent of Arizona lands is owned by individuals or corporations. Of the 73 million acres, 20 million are in Indian reserves, 18 million in public domain, 12 million in national forests and 8 million in state lands. In New Mexico 52 per cent of the land is owned. There are 16 million acres of public domain and nearly 10 million each in national forests and state lands.

#### IMPORTS OF LAMB IN 1928

The Wool Grower has received from the Department of Commerce at Washington, D. D., the following statement regarding the sources of imports of mutton and lamb during five months of this year.

	Mar. Lbs.	April Lbs.	May Lbs.	Aug. Lbs.	Sept. Lbs.
<b>FRESH MUTTON</b>					
Canada .....	6,094	56,538	9,129	2,064	5,006
Australia .....	9,492	96	2,390	.....	9,472
New Zealand .....	70,156	69,902	384,268	.....	.....
	85,742	126,536	395,787	2,064	14,477
<b>FRESH LAMB</b>					
Canada .....	3,258	4,211	7,462	1,805	194,792
Australia .....	22,377	26,154	58,782	26,011	54,306
New Zealand .....	87,746	341,012	703,308	.....	34
	113,381	371,377	769,552	27,816	249,132

The imports for June and July, not shown above, were as follows: June 44,879 pounds of mutton and 42,251 pounds of lamb; July 91,310 pounds of mutton and 65,136 pounds of lamb.

The total imports of lamb for the first nine months of 1928 are reported as amounting to 1,746,855 pounds, while during the same part of 1927 the amount was 1,005,768. The nine months' imports of mutton were 780,870 pounds in 1928, and 361,700 pounds in 1927. As

shown in the above figures the imports were most extensive in May, which was during the period of high markets for domestic stock. In that month the best lamb carcasses were retailed at from 33 to 36 cents per pound in New York and one or two cents lower in the other principal consuming centers. On some days in April carcasses had been quoted at New York as high as 38 cents. At the last of June the top quotation from New York was 33 cents. In August it was 29 cents, and in September varied from 26 to 32 cents. At the end of that month New York quoted 38-pound carcasses and lighter grades from common to high, at from 20 to 26 cents. Boston and Philadelphia had about the same prices, while Chicago had a top of 25 cents and some cases of desirable weight selling as low as 17 cents.

#### RANGE SHEEP EXPERIMENTAL WORK

In his last annual report, Dr. J. R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, made the following statement regarding the outcome of that Bureau's experimental work in connection with range sheep:

##### Range Sheep Investigation

On the western ranges of the United States the problems of sheep production are so different from those of farming regions of the eastern and middle-western states that a separate series of investigations is in progress for service to range-sheep producers. These investigations are being continued at the United States Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho; the United States Range Livestock Experiment Station, Miles City, Montana; and Texas substation No. 14, near Sonora, Texas.

At Dubois, Idaho, a study of the use of ranges typical of the intermountain region shows that protection to the range from extremely early grazing results in a greater carrying capacity for sheep than can be obtained from similar range grazed as soon as the vegetation begins to grow. A comparison, during the year, of two pastures of 80 acres each showed that the one protected from grazing in the spring and fully grazed in the fall furnished about 87 per cent more sheep grazing than the pasture grazed heavily in the spring and again in the fall. These two pastures have been handled this way for five years. The pasture protected in the spring is building up, while the unprotected, overgrazed pasture is wearing out.

An analysis of seven years' results in efforts to produce winter feed for sheep on high ranges at an altitude of 5,500 to 6,000 feet proved that it was an uneconomical practice and that land in that locality had better be left unplowed and used for grazing unless water is available for irrigation. The crops

tested were sunflowers for silage, peas and oats for hay, sweet clover for hay, and oats for hay. In an occasional year there was rainfall enough to make their production profitable, but the average year was too dry. The sweet-clover crop gave best results but yielded an average of less than half a ton per acre.

The lamb production experiment at Dubois, involving the comparison of lambs sired by Hampshire rams and from ewes of the Rambouillet and Corriedale breeds with lambs that are straight Rambouillets or Corriedales, was continued. The results show that Hampshire-sired lambs weighed the most at weaning time, but many of the crossbred lambs which did not finish on the range were too heavy for the most profitable feeding in the corn belt. A fairly large percentage of the Corriedale lambs finished on the range, and many of those that did not made good feeder lambs, not being so much overweight as the Hampshire-sired lambs. The purebred Rambouillet lambs have not finished well enough at weaning time to be acceptable for slaughter except in rare cases, but a large portion of them have made fair feeder lambs.

At the Texas substation No. 14, near Sonora, Texas, the cooperative project in the comparison of Corriedale and Rambouillet sheep under the conditions of southern Texas showed that the Rambouillets have the heaviest bodies and unscoured fleeces and that the Corriedales have the largest lambing percentages.

The next question for this project to settle concerns the comparative value of the lambs from these two breeds. Texas sheep growers are wise in not changing from fine-wool production as long as there is no substantial proof that it would improve their situation.

#### Studies in Wool and Other Animal Fibers

The study of factors which influence wool production of range Rambouillet sheep was brought to the state of publication as Technical Bulletin 85. The greatest influence which the age of the sheep had on wool production was found to be in length of staple, which became shorter as the sheep grew older. After the third year of age this was reflected in the declining fleece weights. The fleeces having the longest staple averaged the heaviest weights of clean wool. The finest fleeces had a tendency to be more dense and of a little higher character (distinct in crimp, bright and lustrous), but of lighter weight, both unscoured and scoured. While density was somewhat associated with greater fleece weights it was not such an important influence in creating heavier fleece weights of clean wool as was length of staple. Freedom from heavy face coverings or wool blindness was slightly associated with greater fleece weights. Skin folds were only slightly associated with heavier fleeces but they were less desirable in character and length. The results also show that desirable mutton conformation as found in these range Rambouillet sheep had some advantage and substantially no disadvantage in efficient wool production. The ewes having heavy fleeces in one year were found to be fairly consistent in the production of heavy fleeces in other years. This consistency in production also applied to length of staple.

Studies in the growth of wool have been conducted in twelve different parts of the country. The data show that wool does not grow at the same rate in all periods of the year, and work is now under way to determine the influence of these variations. Similar investigations with mohair are in progress in cooperation with the Texas experiment station.

### SECRETARY OF AMERICAN NATIONAL DIES

The loss that has come to the stockmen of the West through the death of T. W. Tomlinson, which occurred at Denver on November 23, is difficult to measure. Not many, perhaps, realized how much the live-stock industry is indebted to him for services rendered dur-



T. W. TOMLINSON

ing the twenty-three years he was secretary of the American National Live Stock Association.

Mr. Tomlinson was born at Loganport, Indiana, in 1864, and was a graduate of Cornell University. He became associated with the cattlemen's association at the time of its reorganization in 1905. Prior to that he had been connected with the Chicago office of the Santa Fe Railroad and also with the Union Stock Yards Company of that city. This early experience gave him a strong foundation upon which he built his great effort to obtain for stockmen, at fair rates, the best possible transportation facilities. The success that met his long and continuous work along this line is, as has been intimated previously, only partially recognized and understood by those who have benefited thereby.

His work, of course, was not confined to transportation affairs. Questions of

tariff, grazing, and organization he handled also in an efficient and able manner. The high regard in which he was held by the officers and members of the association he served so long, and by all those who knew him, is indicative of Mr. Tomlinson's qualities as an executive and as a man. Not only his own association, but all members of the live-stock industry have lost a very loyal and understanding friend.

A successor to Mr. Tomlinson has not

been selected by the American National Live Stock Association. The appointment will probably be made at the annual convention of the association in the early part of February. In the meantime the office affairs of the cattlemen's organization are being conducted under the supervision of President L. C. Brite, by Louis Warming, the associate editor of the Producer, and Mrs. Josephine Ripley, who has been Mr. Tomlinson's secretary for a number of years.

## TRUTH ABOUT THE TARIFF

This country has had tariff laws of one kind or another every day since July 4, 1789, but it is safe to assert that the overwhelming majority of our citizens know almost nothing of our tariff laws either past or present and entertain the most absurd beliefs about them. During the recent campaign I discussed the tariff at least once a day for sixteen days before audiences of intelligent people and found the most alarming ignorance as to the tariff that could be imagined. Most farmers believe that what they sell carries no tariff, while everything they buy is protected by the tariff. The exact reverse of this is true. Nearly everything the farmers buy as farmers is on the free list, while everything they sell is highly protected.

Every now and then we find a farmer who says, "I know there is a tariff on what I sell, but it does not raise the price of those articles." This is far from the truth, for it can be proven that the tariff on farm products probably cost the American people more in dollars and cents than does the tariff on all industrial products combined. For instance, there is a tariff of 12 cents per pound on butter, and New Zealand butter of our grade is hauled from New Zealand across America to London and sells there for 10 cents per pound less than the same grade of domestic butter brings in New York or San Francisco. Yet when butter is on the free list, grade for grade, the New York price averages 2 to 3 cents per pound lower than in London. The tariff on butter makes the

American dairymen around 150 million dollars per year.

Most of our farm products are raised in price by the tariff. Particularly is this true of meats, butter, sugar, wool, beans, peanuts, seeds, spring wheat, flaxseed, onions, oranges and lemons. Naturally the full benefit of the tariff does not obtain every day or every week in the year. Sometimes a 10-cent tariff may give a protection of 15 cents or it may fall to 5 cents. Its benefits fluctuate with farm products just as they do with industrial products.

It is often asserted that the rates or duties on farm products are lower than on industrial products. Generally speaking this is either not true or only seemingly true. The duties on farm products are all assessed in specific amounts or cents per pound while the duties on industrial products are mostly on an ad valorem basis, that is on a percentage basis. For instance, the tariff on butter is 12 cents per pound, which means that 12 cents must be paid on each pound imported regardless of whether that butter costs 40 cents or 20 cents in the country that sent it to us. But it is not so with ad valorem tariffs. The tariff on high grade woolen cloth is 50 per cent ad valorem. That looks high but when it is analyzed in reality it is low. If for instance you buy a suit of imported clothes at say \$50 in the store, when this suit was imported it paid a duty of 50 per cent which most people would say amounted to \$25. This however, is not true, for the tariff is assessed, not on the price of the suit in



this country, but always on the foreign wholesale price. If this suit sold at \$50 in a local store the manufacturer's wholesale price in London was not to exceed \$20; and the tariff of 50 per cent is assessed on the London price and not on the retail price in this country. So the duty paid was \$10 and not \$25 as is generally believed. So that tariffs on most industrial products are usually less than half of what we believe them to be. Many farm tariffs are now too low and should be raised, but fairness compels the statement that when enacted these farm rates seemed adequately high.

Our tariff provides that when a foreign commodity is imported and held in bond it may be manufactured into finished products and when such finished products are exported 99 per cent of the tariff is refunded. This provision of the tariff is made to give employment to American labor and is entirely proper. For instance a manufacturer can import Australian wool and manufacture that wool into cloth and export the cloth and get back 99 per cent of the tariff paid on the wool. This does not hurt the domestic wool grower, for cloth made out of his wool could not as a rule be exported because the tariff on wool raises the price of our wool about 10 cents per pound which would make the cloth made from such wool too expensive to be sold abroad in competition with cloth made from wool on which no tariff had been paid.

Recently I met a group of wheat raisers soundly condemning the wheat tariff because it permitted the importation of Canadian wheat, the grinding of this wheat into flour and the refunding of the duty on the wheat when the flour was exported. It just happens that these fellows did not know what they were talking about, for when I explained to them the provision of the law as regards wheat they thought it was a fine thing and fully approved of the law. Wheat is the only commodity in the existing law on which a full drawback is not allowed. The law provides that where wheat is imported and made into flour which is again exported the tariff is not refunded unless one-third of domestic grown wheat is

mixed with the imported wheat before grinding. Thus every time the miller exports the flour from two bushels of Canadian wheat he must include with it the flour from one bushel of domestic wheat if he wants to get back the tariff on the imported wheat.

S. W. McClure.

#### MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING COUNCIL

The annual meeting of the Advisory Council of the National Wool Marketing Council was held at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, December 5, 1928 at two p. m. The call was read by the president, L. B. Palmer of Columbus, Ohio, and there were present upon roll call the following directors and members:

L. B. Palmer, representing the Ohio Wool Growers, Columbus, Ohio; Byron Wilson, representing the Wyoming Cooperative Wool Marketing Association; R. A. Ward, representing the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers; E. L. Moody, representing the New York State Wool Growers Association; Jas. A. Hooper, representing the Utah Wool Marketing Association, and Murray E. Stebbins, representing the Montana Wool Growers Association.

There were also present T. I. Ferris from the Indiana Wool Growers Association; F. R. Marshall, secretary of the National Wool Growers Association; J. F. Walker of the Ohio Cooperative Wool Marketing Association; and Chris L. Christensen, in charge of the Division of Cooperative Marketing for the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Messrs. E. L. Moody and Byron Wilson were elected directors for one year; L. B. Palmer and James A. Hooper, directors for two years; and R. A. Ward for three years.

The following resolutions were then duly presented and approved:

Whereas, the accurate estimating of wool shrinkages is a highly technical job requiring long experience and knowledge of local conditions, and

Whereas the greased weight of wool is not coincident with the clean yield, and encouragement of increased-fleece-weight production does not necessarily mean an increased value to wool, except as it affects the clean yield,

Be it resolved, that we, the National Wool Marketing Council respectfully request the United States Department of Agriculture to instruct county agricultural agents to desist from future activities in this direction other than to make recommendations to the wool producer to produce better quality and yield in their wool clip.

Whereas in certain sections of the United States county agricultural agents have actually entered into the erection of local wool pools and in marketing the same, and

Whereas such practice is contrary to the principles of orderly marketing and cooperative effort in that it tends to decentralize the collection of wools in such a volume as to afford economical operation or efficient sales service,

Be it resolved that the National Wool Marketing Council recommend to the United States Department of Agriculture that it request the county agents to use their influence in the direction of education of the wool producer as to the needs of cooperative effort and the concentration of wool in large volume so as to afford the erection of properly graded lines and to provide the best service in disposal of the same.

Whereas the quotation of wool prices on a grease basis is misleading,

Be it resolved that all future wool quotations be based on the clean content.

Mr. Chris L. Christensen, in charge of the Division of Cooperative Marketing for the United States Department of Agriculture, assured the representatives present that he was interested in seeing a closer coordination of cooperative wool marketing associations. He was of the opinion that inasmuch as the state and national wool growers' associations were organized for definite purposes, among which were the linking of the various sections in the industry together and the taking care of legislative matters and scientific research, the National Wool Marketing Council should confine itself to the subject of cooperative marketing of wool, and the securing of the maximum service from the various cooperatives.

After a discussion of the present interpretation of the United States Warehouse Act with regard to the commingling and grading of wool, the following motion was duly presented and unanimously passed: That Byron Wilson and R. A. Ward should submit a written report on the matter to the secretary of the National Wool Marketing Council, who, in turn should take the question up with the secretary of the National Wool Growers Association for consideration at the annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association to be held at Phoenix, Arizona, in January, 1929.

## THE CALL OF THE SOUTH

An unusually large attendance is assured for the coming wool growers' convention at Phoenix, Arizona. This is the sixty-fourth annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association.

The great interest in this convention that is being manifested by sheep owners of the northern and eastern states appears to be an expression of realization of the necessity for better working organization within the industry as well as a desire to use the opportunity for enjoyment of a holiday which does not present itself to

sheepmen and their associates during the summer season.

Reduced railroad rates have already been granted from the principal sheep growing states, except Texas, and it is fully expected that the railroads from that state will have granted the same favorable rates in time for detailed announcement in the January issue of the Wool Grower.

The list below shows the cost of return-trip tickets between various points and Phoenix on the basis of the one and one-half rate and no certificates are required.

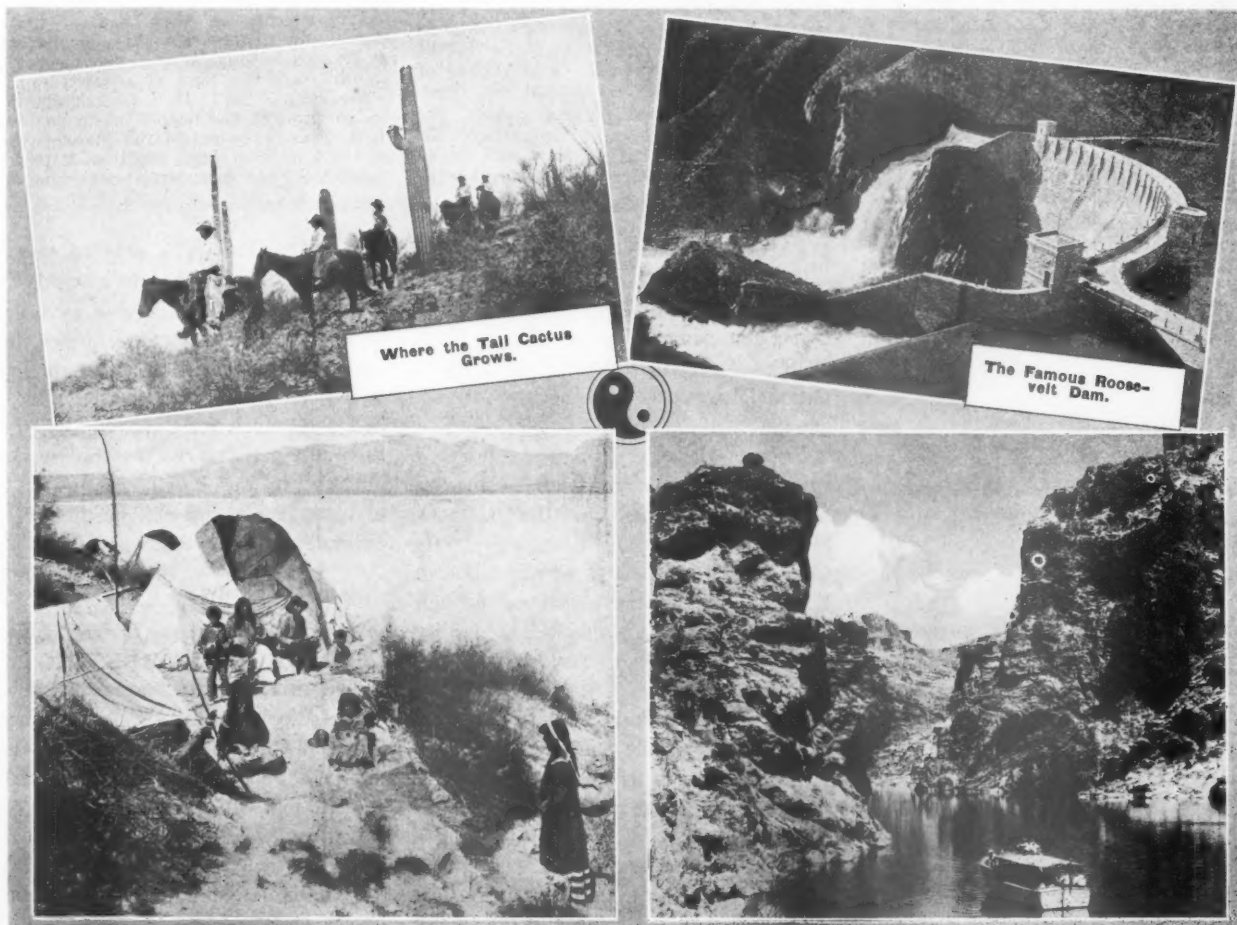
It has also been suggested by the railroads that before purchasing tickets, inquiry should be made about special excursion rates which might be in effect at that time and which would be lower than those quoted below:

(Via the Southern Pacific)

<b>Nevada:</b>	
Reno .....	\$49.88
Hazen .....	52.32
Elko .....	66.51
<b>Oregon:</b>	
Ashland .....	\$60.03
Klamath Falls .....	61.83
Portland .....	78.51
Salem .....	75.66
Albany .....	74.19
Medford .....	60.74

## SIGHTS ALONG THE APACHE TRAIL

One of the popular sight-seeing trips in the vicinity of Phoenix for which special rates and service will be provided during the convention of the National Wool Growers Association.



An Apache Encampment on the Shore of Roosevelt Lake, Near Apache Lodge

Canyon Lake, One of a Chain of Artificial Lakes Along the Salt River Gorge.

<b>New Mexico:</b>	
Santa Rosa .....	38.22
Deming .....	18.65
Lordsburg .....	15.42
<b>California:</b>	
Sacramento .....	\$41.58
Woodland .....	42.66
Bakersfield .....	26.46
Salinas .....	47.84
San Bernardino .....	21.47
Los Angeles .....	24.42

(Via the Union Pacific)

<b>Montana:</b>	
Butte .....	\$75.65
Monida .....	68.55
Dillon .....	71.95
Armstead .....	70.85

<b>Oregon:</b>	
Huntington .....	\$79.10
Ontario .....	76.80

<b>Utah:</b>	
Ogden .....	\$54.15
Salt Lake City .....	52.15
Cache Junction .....	56.80

<b>Wyoming:</b>	
Cokeville .....	\$66.60
Kemmerer .....	64.20

<b>Idaho:</b>	
American Falls .....	\$62.80
Ashton .....	67.00
Boise .....	74.10
Downey .....	59.30
Idaho Falls .....	64.20
McGammon .....	60.15
Nampa .....	74.55
Pocatello .....	61.45
Spencer .....	67.70
Weiser .....	77.75

(Via the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe)

<b>New Mexico:</b>	
Santa Fe .....	\$36.09
Albuquerque .....	31.11
Gallup .....	23.67

<b>California:</b>	
San Francisco .....	\$42.84
Bakersfield .....	26.46
Los Angeles .....	22.98

(Via the Western Pacific)

<b>California:</b>	
Sacramento .....	\$41.60
Marysville .....	43.95

<b>Nevada:</b>	
Reno .....	\$49.90
Winnemucca .....	59.40

The tickets can be purchased and used by sheep owners, their families and friends. The dates of sale and the return limit are shown for various states as follows:

Arizona, New Mexico, date of sale, January 27-30, 1929. Final return limit February 3, 1929.

California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska (Sidney and west), date of sale, January 26-29, 1929. Final return limit February 4, 1929.

Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, date of sale, January 25-28, 1929. Final return limit February 5, 1929.

Tickets via Los Angeles will permit holders to stop over in that city.

Applications for hotel reservations should be filed with the Chamber of Commerce at Phoenix, Arizona, and should state the date upon which rooms will be required.

## The "Mormon" Temple at Mesa, Arizona



The beautiful structure pictured above was erected by members of the Latter Day Saints Church at a cost of \$800,000 and is located about sixteen miles from Phoenix, at the eastern boundary of Mesa. This city was settled by "Mormon" pioneers in the fall of 1878. "Settled" means that "a little band of worn and weary pioneers pitched their tents and established their homes among the chaparral, sage-brush, and mesquite of the desert" and through the efforts of such sturdy leaders as Francis Martin Pomeroy, George

W. Sirrine, Chas. I. Robson, Chas. Crismon, and others of similar caliber, laid the foundations for a city that is now famous as the "Temple City."

Arrangements are being made to make it possible for all those attending the convention at Phoenix to visit Mesa, if they care to, and see this very fine piece of architecture.

Members of the L. D. S. Church who desire to go through the temple are requested by J. R. Price, president of the Maricopa Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, to bring their temple recommends.

### MEMORIAL FOR DUNCAN DUNN

On November 4 a tablet bearing the quotation "Greater Love Hath No Man" under the name "Duncan Dunn, 1879-1928" was unveiled at the Pacific International Livestock Building at Portland, Oregon.

Prior to the unveiling of the tablet a splendid tribute to Mr. Dunn's character as a citizen was delivered by Dr. E. O. Holland, president of Washington State College. To those of us who had known Duncan Dunn and were fortunate enough to be present at the ceremonies the kindly words of Dr. Holland struck a ready and heartfelt response. Manager O. M. Plummer of the Pacific International in his own inimitable and friendly way spoke for those of us who could not have said the words we would have liked to say.

Duncan Dunn lost his life last spring when the automobile in which he and his daughter and a brother-in-law were driving went off the ferry near Pasco,

Wn. Mr. Dunn was able to save his daughter's life but had to give his own.

Duncan Dunn was known as a short-horn breeder, a sheepman, farmer, legislator, but above all as a sincere friend or a clean fighting and fearless foe. He had done much for the cause of agriculture and particularly for the live-stock industry in the Pacific Northwest and his counsel and aid will be missed. His example, however, remains with us.

E. N. Kavanaugh.

### NORTHERN UTAH WOMEN ANNOUNCE MEETING

The directors of the Northern Utah Ladies Wool Growers Association met in Brigham City, Utah, December 1, 1928, to make plans for the annual meeting and elections which will be held in Logan, December 29.

The Lady Wool Growers invite any women interested to meet with them in Logan, December 29. The time and place will be published in local papers later.



## Wool and Sheep Awards at Chicago International

### WOOL SHOW

Judge: Geo. P. Willingmyre, Washington, D. C.

#### Market Classes

##### Fine Combing (27 shown):

First and fourth, Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.; second, F. N. Bullard, Woodland, Calif.; third, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; fifth and eighth, King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; seventh, A. R. Cox, Woodland, Calif.

##### One-Half Blood Combing (6 shown):

First, Deer Lodge Farms, Deer Lodge, Mont.

##### Three-Eighths Blood Combing (8 shown):

First, Henry Ranch Company, Ridgefield, Wash.; second, J. J. Thompson, Macleay, Ore.; third, A. E. Nichols, Ironside, Ore.; fourth, Ed. Settle, Martinsdale, Mont.; fifth, King Bros. Co.

##### One-Quarter Blood Combing (13 shown):

First, Eugene Tribble, Lodi, Calif.; second, C. A. Barker, Payette, Idaho; third and fifth, King Bros. Co.; fourth, W. I. Wall, Bozeman, Mont.; sixth, E. F. Price, Est., Dele, Mont.

##### Low One-Quarter Blood Combing (4 shown):

First and third, E. E. Brownell, Woodland, Calif.; second, H. H. Smith, Eugene, Ore.

##### Braid (3 shown):

First, C. E. Sime; second, Barley Bros., Miles City, Mont.

#### Purebred Classes

##### Corriedale Ram (2 shown):

First, King Bros. Co.

##### Corriedale Ewe (2 shown):

First and second, King Bros. Co.

##### Hampshire Ewe (3 shown):

First, W. I. Wall; second, L. F. Huddleston, Bozeman, Mont.; third, L. I. Westlake, Bozeman, Mont.

##### Lincoln Ram (1 shown):

First, C. E. Sime.

##### Oxford Ram (1 shown):

First, R. P. Meyers, Bozeman, Mont.

##### Rambouillet Ram (8 shown):

First, Iowa State College; second, King Bros. Co.; third and fifth, F. N. Bullard; fourth, C. E. Sime.

##### Rambouillet Ewe (11 shown):

First, Iowa State College; second, University of Illinois; third, F. N. Bullard; fourth, King Bros. Co.; fifth, Carl Moeckel, Munith, Mich.; sixth, A. R. Cox.

##### Shropshire Ram (1 shown):

First, Henry Ranch Company.

##### Shropshire Ewe (1 shown):

First, J. J. Thompson.

##### Romney Ram (2 shown):

First, Eugene Tribble; second, E. E. Brownell.

##### Romney Ewe (1 shown):

First, E. E. Brownell.

### HAMPSHIRE

Judge: Wm. F. Renk, Sun Prairie, Wis.

#### Fat Classes

##### Yearlings (16 shown):

First and second, Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.; third, Purdue University, W. Lafayette, Ind.; fourth, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.; fifth, Michigan State College, E. Lansing, Mich.

##### Lambs (30 shown):

First and fourth, Purdue University; sec-

ond, Thousand Springs Farm, Wendell, Idaho; third, Chase Brothers, Willow Lake, S. D.

##### Pen of Lambs (9 shown):

First, Purdue University; second, Chase Bros.; third, University of Kentucky.

##### Association Specials:

First, Purdue University; second, University of Kentucky; third, Thousand Springs Farm; fourth, Straloch Farms, Davis, Calif.; fifth, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.

##### Champion:

Purdue University on Lamb.

##### Reserve Champion:

Iowa State College on Yearling.

#### Breeding Classes

##### Aged Ram (2 shown):

First, Straloch Farm, Davis, Calif.; second, Thousand Springs, Wendell, Idaho.

##### Yearling Rams (7 shown):

First and third, Mount Haggin Land & Livestock Co., Anaconda, Mont.; second, Thousand Springs; fourth, Straloch Farm; fifth, S. S. Stettbacher, Pontiac, Ill.

##### Ram Lambs (17 shown):

First, third and fourth, Mount Haggin Land & Livestock Co.; second, Thousand Springs; fifth, Straloch Farms.

##### Association Special Ram Lamb:

First and third, Mount Haggin Land & Livestock Co.; second and fifth, Thousand Springs; sixth, Straloch Farm; seventh, S. S. Stettbacher.

##### Three Ram Lambs (5 shown):

First, Mount Haggin Land & Livestock Co.; second, Thousand Springs; third, Straloch Farm; fourth, S. S. Stettbacher; fifth, Mrs. A. R. Hamilton.

##### Yearling Ewe (15 shown):

First and third, Thousand Springs; second and fourth, Mount Haggin Land & Livestock Co.; fifth, St. Amour Co.; sixth and seventh, S. S. Stettbacher.

##### Ewe Lambs (23 shown):

First and second, Mount Haggin Land & Livestock Co.; third and fourth, Thousand Springs; fifth, St. Amour.

##### Association Special:

First and second, Mt. Haggin Land & Livestock Co.; third and fourth, Thousand Springs; fifth, St. Amour; sixth, Straloch Farm; seventh, Mrs. A. R. Hamilton.

##### Three Ewe Lambs (7 shown):

First, Mount Haggin Land & Livestock Co.; second, Thousand Springs; third, Straloch Farm; fourth, St. Amour & Co.; fifth, Mrs. A. R. Hamilton.

##### Flocks (5 shown):

First, Mount Haggin Land & Livestock Co.; second, Thousand Springs; third, Straloch Farm; fourth, Mrs. A. R. Hamilton; fifth, S. S. Stettbacher.

##### Champion Ram:

Mount Haggin Land & Livestock Co. on Yearling.

##### Reserve Champion:

Mount Haggin Land & Livestock Co. on Lamb.

##### Champion Ewe:

Thousand Springs Farm on Yearling.

##### Reserve Champion:

Mt. Haggin Land & Livestock Co. on Lamb

##### Thousand Springs Cup:

Mount Haggin Land & Livestock Co.

##### Shepherd's Prizes:

First, Geo. Priddy, Mount Haggin Farm,

Anaconda, Mont.; second, Jess Loader, Wendell, Idaho; third, Tom McKinzie, Davis, Calif.

### RAMBOUILLETS

#### Fat Classes

Judge: E. L. Shaw, Ashley, Ohio

##### Yearlings (11 shown):

First, Michigan State College, E. Lansing, Mich.; second, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.; third, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; fourth, fifth and sixth, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.; seventh and eighth, A. & M. College of Texas, College Station, Texas.

##### Lambs (16 shown):

First, second and sixth, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; third and fourth, Purdue University, W. Lafayette, Ind.; fifth, Oklahoma A & M College.

##### Pen of Lambs (5 shown):

First, University of Illinois; second, Purdue University; third, Oklahoma A. & M. College; fourth, University of Nebraska; fifth, A. & M. College of Texas.

##### Champion:

University of Illinois on Lamb.

##### Reserve Champion:

Michigan State Agricultural College.

#### Breeding Classes

Judge: E. F. Rinehart, Boise, Idaho

##### Aged Ram (9 shown):

First and fifth, King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; second, W. D. Candland & Sons, Mt. Pleasant, Utah; third, Bullard Bros., Woodland, Calif.; fourth, Purdue University, W. Lafayette, Ind.; sixth, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.; seventh and eighth, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

##### Yearling Rams (11 shown):

First, Bullard Bros.; second and fourth, King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; third, University of Illinois; fifth and eighth, W. D. Candland & Sons; sixth, C. S. Arn, Kenton, Ohio; seventh, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

##### Ram Lamb (13 shown):

First, Purdue University; second and eighth, King Bros.; third and fifth, Bullard Bros.; fourth, A. & M. College of Texas, College Station, Texas; sixth and seventh, W. D. Candland & Sons.

##### Pen Three Ram Lambs (4 shown):

First, King Bros. Co.; second, Bullard Bros., Woodland, Calif.; third, W. D. Candland & Sons; fourth, A. & M. College of Texas.

##### Yearling Ewe (19 shown):

First, Bullard Bros.; second, University of Nebraska; third, King Bros. Co.; fourth and seventh, W. D. Candland & Sons; fifth and eighth, University of Illinois; sixth, Purdue University.

##### Ewe Lamb (24 shown):

First and sixth, University of Illinois; second, King Bros. Co.; third, fourth and fifth, Bullard Bros.; seventh, Purdue University; eighth, W. D. Candland and Sons.

##### Pen Three Ewe Lambs (7 shown):

First, Bullard Bros.; second, University of Illinois; third, King Bros. Co.; fourth, Purdue University; fifth, W. D. Candland & Sons; sixth, A. & M. College of Texas; seventh, University of Minnesota.

##### Flocks (7 shown):

First, King Bros.; second, Bullard Bros.; third, University of Illinois; fourth, University of Nebraska; fifth, W. D. Candland & Sons; sixth, Purdue University; seventh, A. & M. College of Texas.

##### Champion Ram:

King Bros. on Aged Ram.

**Reserve Champion:**  
Bullard on Yearling.  
**Champion Ewe:**  
Bullard on Yearling.

### CARLOAD AND CHAMPION WETHERS

**Native Lambs:**  
First, W. G. Miles, Evansville, Wis.; second, Robert McEwen, London, Ont., Can.; third and fourth, C. J. Brodie, Stouffville, Ont. Can.; fifth, Chas. Brothers, Willow Lake, So. Dakota.  
**Grade Lambs from Range Ewes:**  
First, Chase Brothers, Willow Lake, So. Dakota; second, W. G. Miles, Evansville, Wis.; third, Purdue University, W. Lafayette, Ind.

**Range Lambs:**  
First, W. Wilson, Burlington, Wis.; second, D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich.; third, and fourth, Mercer & Hill, Prosser, Wash.  
**Yearling Range Wethers:**  
First and second, W. Wilson, Burlington, Wis.  
**Range Wethers, 2 years and over:**  
First, W. Wilson, Burlington, Wis.  
**Grand Champion:**  
W. G. Miles on carload of Native Lambs.  
**Champion Single Wethers**  
**Grand Champion Wether of the Show:**  
University of Kentucky on Southdown Lamb.  
**Reserve Grand Champion of the Show:**  
University of Kentucky on Shropshire Lamb.

**Ram, 2 years old or over (Two shown):**  
First, Thousand Springs; second, Oklahoma A. & M.  
**Ram, 1 to 2 years old (Three shown):**  
First and third, Mt. Haggin; second, Thousand Springs.  
**Ram Lamb (Seven shown):**  
First, third and fourth, Mt. Haggin; second, fifth and sixth, Thousand Springs.  
**Ewe, 1 to 2 years old (Six shown):**  
First and third, Thousand Springs; second, fourth and fifth, Mt. Haggin; sixth, Oklahoma A. & M.  
**Ewe Lamb:**  
First, second, third and fifth, Mt. Haggin; fourth and sixth, Thousand Springs.  
**Pen of Three Ram Lambs:**  
First and third, Mt. Haggin; second and fourth, Thousand Springs.  
**Pen of Three Ewe Lambs:**  
First and third, Mt. Haggin; second, Thousand Springs.  
**Pen of Four Lambs, either sex, get of one sire (Three shown):**  
First and second, Mt. Haggin; third, Thousand Springs.  
**Flock (Three shown):**  
First and third, Mt. Haggin; second, Thousand Springs.  
**Champion Ram:** Mt. Haggin L. & L. S. Co. on ram lamb.  
**Champion Ewe:** Thousand Springs Farm on yearling ewe.

## Breeding and Fat Sheep at American Royal

### RAMBOUILLETS Fat Classes

**Judge:** W. J. Hampton, Urbana, Ill.  
**Yearlings (Seven shown):**  
First and fourth, Texas A. & M.; second and third, Oklahoma A. & M.  
**Lambs (Fourteen shown):**  
First, Chase Bros. (Willow Lake, S. D.); second, Oklahoma A. & M.; third and fourth, University of Nebraska.  
**Pen of Three Yearlings:**  
Awarded to Oklahoma A. & M. College.  
**Pen of Three Lambs (Four shown):**  
First, University of Nebraska; second, Oklahoma A. & M.; third, Texas A. & M.; fourth, Moeckel.  
**Champion Wether:** Chase Bros. on lamb.

### BREEDING CLASSES

**Judge:** W. J. Hampton, Urbana, Ill.  
**Exhibitors:** A. & M. College of Texas, College Station, Texas; W. D. Candland & Sons, Mt. Pleasant, Utah; King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; W. A. Lovett, Zanesfield, Ohio; Carl Moeckel, Munith, Mich.; Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.; and University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., showing "C" type only.

#### "B" Type

**Ram, 2 years and over (Five shown):**  
First, King; second, Candland; third, Lovett; fourth and fifth, Moeckel.  
**Ram, 1 year and under 2 (Seven shown):**  
First, Lovett; second and fourth, Candland; third and sixth, King; fifth, Moeckel; seventh, Oklahoma A. & M.  
**Ram Lamb (Ten shown):**  
First and third, Candland; second and fourth, King; fifth, A. & M. College of Texas; sixth and seventh, Lovett.  
**Ewe, 1 year and under 2 (Nine shown):**  
First, Lovett; second, King; third, fourth and seventh, Candland; fifth and sixth, Moeckel.  
**Ewe Lamb (Twelve shown):**  
First and second, King; third and fourth, Candland; fifth, Lovett; sixth, Moeckel; seventh, Texas A. & M.  
**Pen of Three Ram Lambs (Three shown):**  
First, Candland; second, King; third, Lovett.  
**Pen of Three Ewe Lambs (Four shown):**  
First, King; second, Candland; third, Lovett; fourth, Moeckel.  
**Flock (Four shown):**  
First, King; second, Candland; third, Lovett; fourth, Moeckel.  
**Champion Ram:** King Bros. Co. on aged ram.

**Champion Ewe:** King Bros. Co. on ewe lamb.

#### "C" Type

**Ram, 2 years old or over (Five shown):**  
First, King; second and fifth, Lovett; third, Candland; fourth, University of Nebraska.  
**Ram, 1 year and under 2 (Four shown):**  
First, King; second, Candland; third, Lovett; fourth, Moeckel.  
**Ram Lamb (Eight shown):**  
First and second, King; third, Texas A. & M.; fourth, fifth and sixth, Candland; seventh, Lovett.  
**Ewe, 1 year and under 2 (Twelve shown):**  
First and second, University of Nebraska; third and fifth, King; fourth, Candland; sixth, Moeckel; seventh, Texas A. & M.  
**Ewe Lamb (Eleven shown):**  
First, University of Nebraska; second, third and seventh, King; fourth, Lovett; fifth, Candland; sixth, Texas A. & M.  
**Pen of Three Ram Lambs:**  
First, King; second, Candland; third, Lovett.  
**Pen of Three Ewe Lambs:**  
First, King; second, Candland; third, Lovett.  
**Flock (Four shown):**  
First, King; second, University of Nebraska; third, Candland; fourth, Lovett.  
**Champion Ram:** King Bros. Co. on aged ram.  
**Champion Ewe:** University of Nebraska on yearling.

### HAMPSHIRE Fat Classes

**Judge:** W. J. Hampton, Urbana, Ill.  
**Yearlings (Six shown):**  
First, second and third, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas; fourth, University of Nebraska.  
**Lambs (Eleven shown):**  
First and third, Thousand Springs Farm; second, Chase Bros.; fourth, Kansas State Agricultural College.  
**Pen of Three Yearlings (Three shown):**  
First and third, Kansas State A. C.; second, University of Nebraska.  
**Pen of Three Lambs (Three shown):**  
First, Thousand Springs; second, Chase Bros.; third, Kansas State A. C.  
**Champion Wether:** Thousand Springs Farm on lamb.

### BREEDING CLASSES

**Judge:** J. C. Hanmer, Ames, Ia.  
**Exhibitors:** Mt. Haggin Land and Livestock Co., Anaconda, Mont.; Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.; Thousand Springs Farm, Wendell, Idaho.

The Southdown exhibit included eight flocks, the ram championship going to W. G. Miles, Evansville, Wis., and the ewe championship to Chase Bros., Willow Lake, S. D. The Shropshire show included six flocks. The ram championship went to Chase Bros., and that for ewe to Wm. Duncan, Lake Villa, Ill. In Lincoln's Harry Crandell, of Cass City, Mich., had champion ram and ewe. Other exhibitors were the Kansas State Agricultural College, and D. F. McDowell & Son, Mercer, Pa. The Cotswold show was made by the Kansas State Agricultural College, D. F. McDowell & Son, W. G. Miles and Harry Crandell. McDowell had champion ram and Crandell, the champion ewe. Seven flocks of Oxfords were on exhibition. The grand championship for both ram and ewe went to Wm. Duncan. King Bros. Company, of Laramie, Wyo., made the Corriedale show, receiving all the awards.

The fat wethers of all breeds competed for grand championship awards. In single wethers, the award went to a Southdown lamb exhibited by Chase Bros. of Willow Lake, S. D., and later sold at auction at \$1.00 a pound. The reserve

(Continued on page 42)

# AROUND THE RANGE COUNTRY

The notes on weather conditions appearing under the names of the various states are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau, and based upon reports and publications of that bureau.

The letters are from interested readers. The Wool Grower welcomes and desires such communications from any part of the country and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and statements of occurrences of importance and significance to wool growers.

## WYOMING

Comparatively pleasant weather prevailed, though with some storms of importance to stockmen. The yearling range has as a rule remained open through the month, with ample snow deposits to allow grazing at considerable distances from watering places. Feeding has been very light and confined largely to the southwestern and west-central portions. Most live stock are in fairly good shape with plenty of feed in sight.

### Wilson

We have had an ideal fall for the stockman; sheep and cattle are just commencing to return to the feed yards at this time, December 1.

No winter ranging is done in this section on account of the heavy snows. Alfalfa and mixed hay is selling at from \$8 to \$10 a ton.

The wool from this vicinity is being sold through the Victor, Idaho, Wool Growers Association to wool commission men. Our wool is free from sand and burrs, and many of the growers have expressed the desire to sell on a scoured basis and by consigning.

The work of the Biological Survey has been favorable, but not extensive enough here. I would like to see the bear classed as predatory instead of protected as a game animal the way it now is in Wyoming.

About the usual number of ewe lambs have been retained to replenish flocks.

Joe Harmison.

## MONTANA

Comparatively dry weather with moderate temperatures has prevailed, being very favorable for stockmen and for live stock. Live stock are generally in good to excellent condition, though water is low in places. Only light feeding has thus far been reported; and shipments have not been heavy.

### Weldon

Feed on the winter range is of the very best and there is a lot of it. We always feed more or less, but everybody raised enough this year to meet his requirements, mostly sweet clover and oat hay, which is now selling at from \$5 to \$10 a ton. There is very little alfalfa hay grown around here; it is quoted at \$8 a ton, in the stack.

Nearly all the ewe lambs were sold this fall at from \$9 to \$10 a head.

The small wool clips were pooled this year and sold at 37 cents; the larger clips brought from 38 to 40¼ cents a pound. Everyone seems satisfied with results.

With the present price on fur, the people are hunting, trapping and using wolf hounds, and as a result coyotes are pretty well under control.

Everybody who reads the Wool Grower likes it. For my part, I would not be without it. First of all, I look up our artist, R. A. Wormwood and get a good laugh. Then I go back to Around the Range, or if President Hagenbarth has anything to say, his article may be the next one read.

I cannot find much to criticize about our National Wool Growers Association, the Wool Grower, or the splendid work done by our officials. "In union there is strength" and if we were not organized and fighting we could not exist, even under a good old Republican administration, as Senator Moses of New Hampshire is a big advocate of putting wool on the free list. He is the only Republican senator I am ashamed of. Did he ever hear a western Republican senator speak in favor of manufactured woollens being on the free list?

The last election was not only interesting, but a big educational factor. Did you, for instance, hear of the Democrats of the City of New York running out to celebrate Smith's election when they found that their city was running strong in his favor—not knowing that there is a large world outside of big New York? But thank heaven, Herbert Hoover is elected and all that is left for us to do is to go.

L. A. Dreyer.

### Sheridan

There has been just enough moisture during November to make good grazing. The winter range is just about 80 per cent of normal, however. Of course, we do some feeding during the winter. We buy cotton cake and corn for this purpose. Alfalfa hay is \$9 a ton in the stack, and mixed hay can be had at the same price.

We have not heard much about proposed changes in selling our wool, but do feel that something should be done to improve the present method.

Sheepmen here feel that the work of the Biological Survey has been quite unsatisfactory and would like to try a bounty law.

Foster Bros.

### Eight Point

The fall has been one of the best. Grass has cured in good condition and there is plenty of it. Freezing temperatures have made water a little scarce, however, and some snow will be needed. The stock is all in No. 1 condition.

About the same number of sheep are being bred this season; prices at which any stock deals are being made are also about as they were a year ago.

Wages for herders range from \$65 to \$80 per month.

Today (November 30) the sky has a southern California cast, so we will have some more warm weather.

E. G. Clarke.



**IDAHO**

Live stock have fared very well this month, temperatures being moderate most of the time, and plenty of precipitation, mostly in the form of rain, being reported. The southern winter deserts are rather well supplied with moisture and forage is fairly good. Farm pastures are also affording adequate feed and live stock generally are in thriving condition. Sheep are mostly on stubble fields, but many have gone to the winter range areas.

**OREGON**

Seasonal temperatures with more or less rain have been favorable for pastures and ranges generally, though the growth of both wheat and pastures has been slow. More moisture is needed in eastern counties. Live stock are in satisfactory condition as a rule.

**Burns**

After a month of dry, cold weather, the outlook for feed on the winter range is not good. Nearly everyone, however, counts on feeding some hay and grain during the heaviest part of the winter. We can get wild hay at \$6 to \$8 a ton, while alfalfa is quoted up to \$10.

The work of the Biological Survey has been quite satisfactory, but a bounty would probably give a greater incentive to kill the coyotes, especially if the price of hides drops.

Sheepmen in this country are all in very good shape and hope that the prices of wool and sheep will remain good.

Peter Sagardoy

**Pilot Rock**

It has been too dry here since September 1 and the range feed is not as good as it was last year. We have had quite a dry year as a whole and as a result more of our lambs were sold as feeders this fall. We were paid ten cents for straight wether lambs and eleven cents for mixed bunches. About the same number of ewe lambs were held back; those who sold theirs took 14 cents for them.

Yearling ewes are bringing up to \$15 a head; those of mixed ages up to \$12, and old ewes are selling between \$5 and \$7 a head.

If there is any change in the kind of rams used in this section this year, it is toward coarse wool.

I do not think coyotes are increasing here, as trappers, both those privately employed and those working for the Biological Survey, are doing pretty good work.

I think that something should be done about selling our wool, but just what course should be followed I cannot say.

Hugh C. Currin.

**WASHINGTON**

Fairly good rains or snow occurred during the month over the state, but in the closing week grain fields dried out considerably in the eastern portion, and more rain or snow is needed. Temperature conditions have been fine for pasturage, but grain is spotted. Live stock are generally doing well. Pastures are good in western counties, but only poor to good in eastern sections.

**Selah**

It was mild until the first of December, but since then it has turned cold and the ground is frozen about three inches. The winter range is dry and the feed very short in places. Most of our ewes are fed during the winter, however. Corn, barley and oats, with some cottonseed cake are fed. Alfalfa can be had at \$10 a ton.

I think that most of the lambs from this section were pretty good this season, averaging about \$10 per head in Chicago.

In my opinion it would be a good thing to have a bounty law in operation in our state, although the Biological Survey is doing good work. I am the only member of the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers in this section, so I suppose the growers here do not want a change in the present methods of marketing wool.

Forest Fletcher.

**Starbuck**

We have had fine weather up to the present (December 1) and sheep are doing nicely. The grass is starting on the hills and if the weather continues good a couple of weeks longer, there will be an abundance of feed.

J. M. Moran.

**NEVADA**

Mild weather prevailed much of the time, with some precipitation storms of benefit. However, there has not been enough snow generally, much of the winter range lacking moisture for the grazing herds. Cattle and sheep are reported to be in fairly good condition, but ranges are poor nearly everywhere. Cattle and lambs in feeding lots are making normal progress. Practically all the sheep bands have made their way to the winter deserts, though retarded and hindered by lack of moisture.

**Potts**

We have had a lot of stormy weather within recent weeks, but very little snow yet, and the sheep have not gone onto the winter range. The winter range is in poor condition, except in a few spots where summer showers helped the feed along. This is quite discouraging because practically all of the sheep winter on the range, very little feeding being done. At the present time, December 1, alfalfa hay can be bought in the stack at from \$9 to \$12 a ton.

A few yearling ewes have been sold at \$12.50, old ewes going from \$4 to \$8 a head, according to age and condition. Nearly all of the sheep are going into the winter in good flesh.

The work of the Biological Survey seems to be satisfactory with most of the sheep outfits in this section and there is no sentiment in favor of a bounty law, such as Utah has.

There has been very little discussion about changing the way of selling our wool.

Wm. J. Potts.

**UTAH**

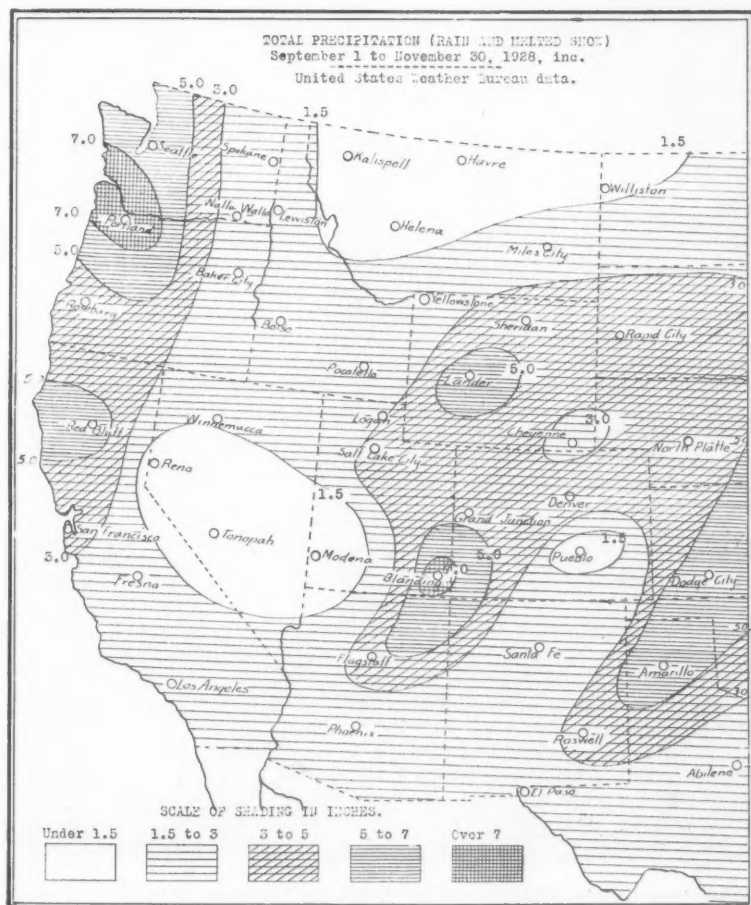
Seasonal temperatures and precipitation somewhat in excess of normal occurred over much of the state, and foraging and moisture conditions on the deserts have been good; but the forage itself is poor, owing to the dry autumn. Large numbers of sheep and a few cattle have moved onto the desert ranges, and are doing fairly well. Sheep and cattle in feeding corrals are in fine shape, with plenty of feed, though at moderately high prices in places.

(Continued on page 42)

# Precipitation on Western Ranges During September, October and November

By J. Cecil Alter

The total precipitation over the western range states during the past three months has been generally below normal. Local exceptions are noted in northern California, northern Arizona, southeastern Utah, the Texas panhandle and central Wyoming. But most of the moisture came to these more favored sections too late to produce much winter forage. Consequently they will be rated more or less in the class with those other sections whose total precipitation is well below normal. It will be necessary for rain and snow to come at timely intervals, this winter, and in about the right amounts, to provide the most advantageous access to, and palatability of the range forage, without at the same time causing suffering from the inclemencies of the weather itself among undernourished live stock. Washington and Oregon were dry in all three months, while California had rather generous rains in November, relieving the earlier drought conditions considerably. Nevada was dry through the quarter, while New Mexico has suffered a deficiency since October. The drought in Montana has accumulated during each of the three months, and most of Idaho has likewise had deficient moisture the entire quarter. Conditions in Utah, Wyoming and Colorado were somewhat improved during October and November in more or less important areas.



## Excess and Deficiency of Moisture at Various Points

Precipitation on the western live stock ranges during September, October and November, 1928, with Departure from the Normal.

<b>Washington</b>		
Seattle	6.00	-3.71
Spokane	1.78	-2.38
Walla Walla	2.64	-1.86

<b>Oregon</b>		
Portland	7.58	-3.62
Baker City	1.73	-1.12
Roseburg	4.88	-3.66

<b>California</b>		
Red Bluff	5.89	+0.79
San Francisco	3.51	-0.41
Fresno	1.57	-0.14
Los Angeles	1.96	-0.19

<b>Nevada</b>		
Winnemucca	1.63	-0.39
Reno	0.39	-0.87
Tonopah	0.59	-0.57

<b>Arizona</b>		
Phoenix	2.11	-0.21
Flagstaff	4.99	+0.68

<b>New Mexico</b>		
Santa Fe	2.52	-0.79
Roswell	4.08	+0.15

<b>Texas</b>		
Amarillo	6.62	+2.39
Abilene	2.55	-4.00
El Paso	2.30	-0.25

<b>Montana</b>		
Helena	0.33	-2.27
Kalispell	1.36	-3.04
Havre	0.60	-1.97
Miles City	1.94	-0.36
Williston, N. Dak.	0.55	-1.98

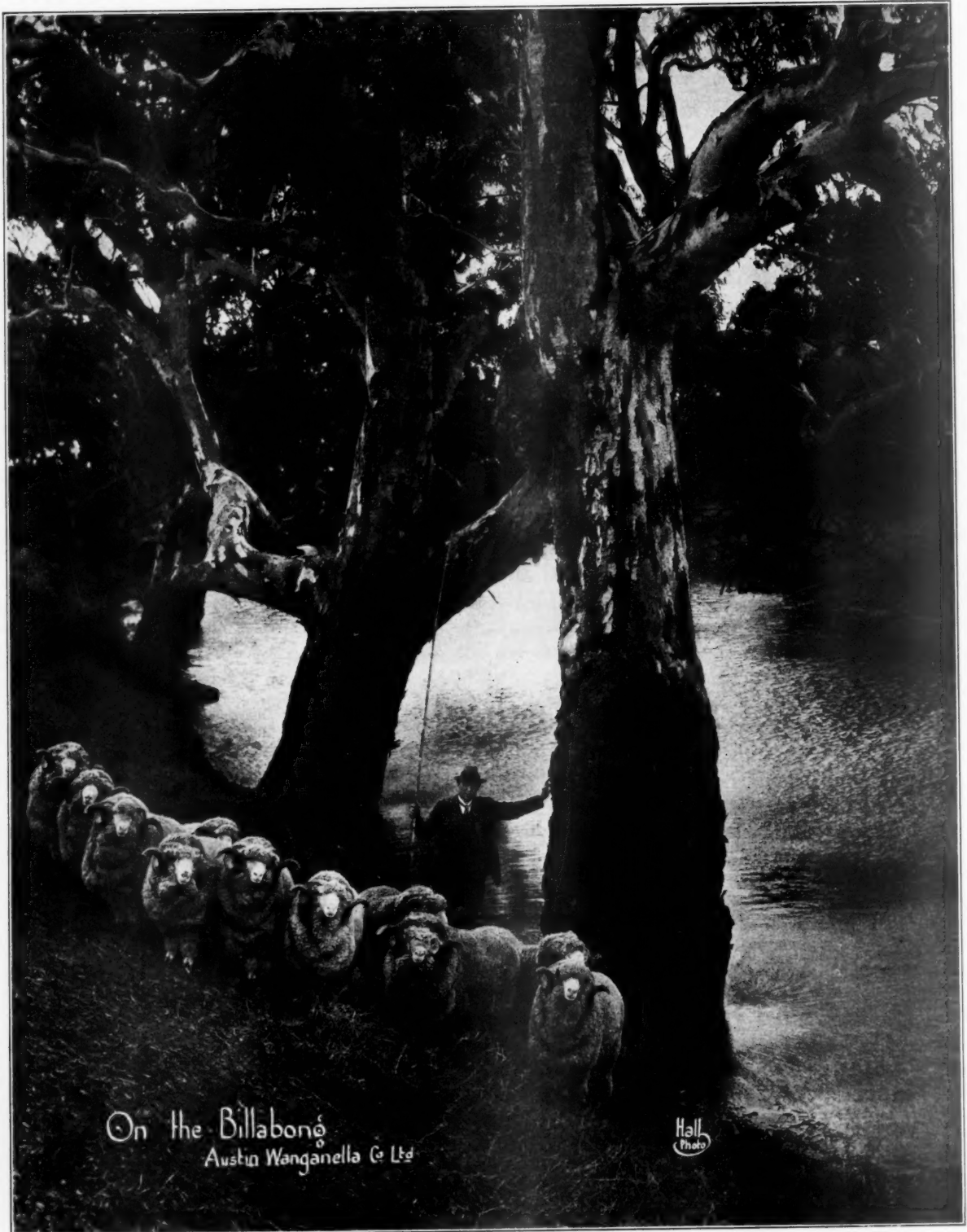
<b>Idaho</b>		
Lewiston	1.59	-1.58
Pocatello	2.53	+0.12
Boise	1.79	-1.26

<b>Utah</b>		
Logan	2.27	-1.71
Salt Lake City	3.85	+0.08
Modena	0.64	-1.90
Monticello	7.06	+2.25

<b>Wyoming</b>		
Yellowstone	2.19	-1.40
Sheridan	3.73	+0.31
Lander	6.19	+3.52
Cheyenne	2.53	-0.04
Rapid City, S. Dak.	3.18	+0.36

<b>Nebraska</b>		
North Platte	4.56	+1.67

<b>Colorado</b>		
Denver	3.62	+1.03
Pueblo	1.46	-0.23
Grand Junction	4.85	+2.44
Dodge City, Kas.	6.67	+2.74



Wanganella (Australia) Stud Merinos on the Billabong—An Artificial Watering Place.



# GROWING WOOL IN AUSTRALIA

By J. F. Walker

The story of the sheep industry in Australia dates back to 1788 when twenty-nine head of Merino sheep were introduced from South Africa. It was very fortunate for the country that this initial shipment fell into the hands of men who were not only skilled sheepmen but also men with great faith in the possibilities of the business and of unswerving purposes.

England, the mother country, was not concerned about the possibilities of wool production in Australia. In fact she rather discouraged efforts in that direction, and in response to overtures for financial aid to develop the business or even to send a shipment of grass seed to furnish better forage, replied that there seemed no ground to justify the expectations of the colonists that Australia was adapted to sheep, and further, there was no use to send grass seed because it would not grow and if it did the sheep couldn't stand the climate and supposing they did survive the wool would deteriorate into hair and be worthless.

The Australian colonists were made of the stuff that knows no defeat and proceeded to work out their own salvation and before long were putting wools into the London market that commanded the attention of the best trade and established a reputation second to none in quality, a record price in London of \$3.92 a pound having been made, and today Australia ranks first in the great wool producing countries of the world in quantity and average quality.

## The Country and its Development

The story of the wool industry in Australia is not only one of continued expansion, but also one of continuous adaption of breed types to meet changing conditions. That the reader may understand this phase of the business it will be necessary briefly to consider the topography and political history of the country.

The continent of Australia is about the size of the United States and is located in the Southern Hemisphere be-

tween the parallels of 10 and 40 degrees south latitude, a region corresponding in our country from Central America north to a line somewhere near Denver and Salt Lake City extending eastward



J. F. WALKER, Gambier, Ohio.

Last year Mr. Walker studied wool production in several foreign countries, acting as a representative of the Cooperative Marketing Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

to Philadelphia. There is little resemblance, however, between these two regions, Australia having only a minor mountain range, with an average elevation of some 5000 feet and lying along the eastern part of the continent, gradually dropping back from table lands of 2500 to 3000 feet elevation into a great inland plain which is desert. Excessive rainfall is found in the northern or tropical section of Queensland near the coast, but sheep are not found here.

Roughly speaking the country may be divided into three zones. The first extending some 150 miles inland from the coast has an average rainfall of above 20 inches per annum. The second extending another 150 to 200 miles further inland has a rainfall of 10 to 20 inches yearly while the remaining part,

or the whole interior, has below 10 inches of rain a year and much of it practically no rain of consequence.

The first introduction of sheep took place on coastal plain area in the east under climatic conditions somewhat similar to those found on the California country near Sacramento, and having a rainfall of about 30 inches annually.

The abundant pasturage and water supply here favored the production of fine fibered wools and it was during the period that the sheep occupied this region that the country became noted for its production of wools of this type. Apparently the early history of the industry in Australia was one of a continuous breeding for fineness of fiber rather than of fleece. Range was abundant and leaseholds or grants carrying title to land could be secured very cheaply, the former at one-half cent per acre and the latter as low as 25 cents per acre. The problem then was one of continued expansion rather than extensive production on limited areas.

Even at this period, however, it was noted that some regions seemed better adapted to the production of quality wools than others, the Victorian plains, the Yass and New England sections of New South Wales, the Darling Downs of Queensland and the island of Tasmania. These regions are either located in the colder parts of the country or are of comparatively high altitudes and the grass is not so rank in growth or abundant as in some other sections.

The first great change in history of the wool industry in Australia came through the gold fields. One would not consider that gold and sheep had very much in common to affect each other nor did they until the almost overnight failure of the gold mines in Victoria caused over 50,000 miners to march to Melbourne in the early 50's and demand food and work. A meeting of the legislative body of that state was immediately called and it was decided to seize some of the ranges, or stations as they are called, cut them up

into small tracts for "closer settlement" for diversified agriculture. The effort to colonize the country led other states to follow this act of Victoria and "Closer Settlement Acts" became the rule until now practically all the coastal area is one of sheep.

#### **Making a New Type of Merino**

The sheepman forced back into the second zone found his fine fibered sheep did not stand up so well in the drier and hotter climate. The pasturage was different and the sheep were obliged to travel farther in search of feed and water so he at once began to select and propagate a larger individual of better constitution and carrying a type of wool, not so fine but of more substance, or bone, as he calls it, to meet this changing condition. The result was the medium wool Merino.

Once more the "Closer Settlement Act" reached out and took a portion of the second zone for dry land farming and once more a portion of Australia's sheep moved inland to the dry belt where the salt bush, much like our sweet sage, the cotton bush and similar types of forage prevailed, and once more a change in type was evolved, the robust or strong wool Merino.

There is little doubt that the long wool breeds have been called into play in developing the medium and strong wool Merino families. The open faces with black spots around the eyes and nose, the long, narrow head, the high hung scrotum and the deep crimped lustrous wool of good length all point to this infusion of blood, but through selection the type has become fixed and apparently it is what the Australian pastoralist wants, so there is no need for criticism of past ancestry.

#### **Classing the Sheep**

Possibly no where else in the world are commercial flocks so rapidly culled or selected to a uniform standard as in Australia. The system of classing, or grading the larger clips at the station gives the grower definite information as to the type and quality of his clip, and the methods of selling it furnish him an accurate index, both to its value to the manufacturer and comparative prices with clips from other stations. This may

be partly responsible for the reputation Australian wools enjoy.

The culling, or classing of the flock, takes place shortly before shearing. The brood ewes are carefully gone over by an experienced "classer," generally one who makes a business of this work rather than by the owner. The "classer" sorts the flock to certain standards or types, the shorter fleeced ewes in one lot, those too open in fleece in another, and so on. Rams are selected to mate with each lot to overcome defects or better fix desirable qualities. Sheep having serious faults are discarded. This system extends even into the wether flocks which comprise about 18 to 20 per cent of the sheep of the country. The more common causes for rejection are short or harsh fibers, mushy tops, hairy britch, tarry tips, or sheep carrying an excessive amount of oil, pinched heart girths, called "devil's grip" or faults in conformation which would interfere with the ability of the sheep to travel and feed well, such as heavily woolled faces, light thin heads and bodies, or badly set legs. The great number of sheep available and the prepotency of the stud sheep have materially helped in hastening the work of standardization of the flocks.

#### **Rabbits, Blow Flies and Dingoes**

In the early days, flocks were generally handled on an open range and native black herders were used. With the development of the country came the introduction of animals which, lacking the enemies which had served to hold them under control in their native environment, shortly became a nuisance. Chief among these was the rabbit which found the climate of the country so congenial that it could propagate itself throughout the year. Before many years elapsed the rabbit became a serious menace to the sheep industry over a large part of the country because of the amount of forage it destroyed.

Some idea of the number of rabbits in the country may be obtained by stating that in 1927 over 60,000,000 rabbit skins, valued at above \$15,000,000 were shipped out of New South Wales alone, and this with apparently no diminution in numbers among the survivors. Rabbits are

found in equally large numbers in other sections, even following the Transcontinental railroad line into West Australia.

To check the invasion of the rabbits, huge drives were inaugurated and the slaughtered carcasses by the thousands were thrown in piles to form ideal breeding grounds for the blow fly which turned its attention to sheep when the rabbit hunts ceased. It is estimated that losses from the blow fly now annually amount to \$20,000,000 besides entailing an enormous amount of labor and expense in holding them in check. Stomach worms and other parasites are also furnishing some concern and calling for extra labor in some of the older sheep grazing sections of the country. In parts of the New England country, long noted for its fine quality of wool, raising of lambs is being discontinued on this account and wether flocks are being substituted.

The wild dog or dingo roams over large areas, over 14,000 being killed annually, and foxes, another importation, take considerable toll of the lamb crop. In order to protect the range and the sheep from the inroads of rabbits and dogs, fences high enough to prevent them from coming over and close enough in mesh to keep them from crawling through must be erected around the stations. Today practically all the better range is under such fence. The stations are subdivided into runs, or paddocks, generally about one to two thousand acres each. The carrying capacity may range from one sheep to ten acres up to as high as two sheep per acre in the best districts. Land values are based on the carrying capacity. It is commonly stated that under present conditions, a land investment of from \$40 to \$45 is required to carry a sheep for a year, that is land only carrying one sheep to ten acres would be valued at \$4 to \$5 per acre, and so on. However, only a small part of the sheep population is maintained on owned land of this type.

#### **The Paddock Riders**

This system of fencing eliminates herders, and paddock riders are found instead. The paddock rider daily goes through the fields looking after fences, water and the welfare of the sheep. In

(Continued on page 43)

## San Francisco Puts the Lamb Work Over

Mr. Hartzell and the lamb demonstration idea received an unusually warm response in San Francisco and Oakland. The demonstration was conducted in those cities during the week of the South San Francisco Livestock Show and the annual convention of the California Wool Growers Association.

In the first part of the week a meeting and special demonstration was given for the benefit of wholesalers and packers. There was a large turnout from all of the concerns in Butchertown and through their salesmen these houses developed a wide interest in the general meeting which was staged in California Hall on the evening of Thursday, November 15, the wool growers' convention being scheduled for the following morning.

Important wholesalers and members of the San Francisco wool trade who had been notified by Secretary Wing regarding the plans and objects of the undertaking had furnished a fund to provide an hour's entertainment at the butcher's meeting. Over 600 butchers, meat cutters, and their friends were in the hall when the meeting was opened by Secretary Wing who called on the Secretary of the National Association to explain the nature of the undertaking being conducted through Mr. Hartzell's demonstrations.

The San Francisco Bay district is one of the heaviest lamb consuming sections of the country. It is estimated that the per capita consumption of this part of the country is 25 pounds, which is nearly five times the average for the United States. Although San Francisco shops handle lamb largely, they paid unusual attention to Mr. Hartzell's demonstration of better cutting methods. It was plain that they considered there was opportunity for improvement and profit in their shops through the use of the rolled breast, the boned shoulder, and the taking of the double roasts from the legs that are too heavy for the ordinary consumer trade. The mock duck brought the usual applause.

At the close of the demonstration, Mr. Hartzell called for three volunteers to take part in the breast boning and rolling competition. Small cash prizes were given, the awards being based 50 per cent upon speed and 50 per cent upon the character of the work.

Excellent publicity was also given the work in San Francisco through the chan-

nel of the Chronicle Cooking School. This school, which has a large and active membership, is conducted by the Chronicle, one of the city's leading newspapers. A demonstration for the school was arranged for the afternoon of November 16, and to lure the members out, Miss Ann Warner, household efficiency editor for the Chronicle, spared no space nor

### You are Invited to

Attend the Classes at the

## CHRONICLE COOKING SCHOOL

609 SUTTER ST.

MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS AT 2 P. M.

Every Monday and Friday afternoons (holidays excepted) at the Western Women's Club Building at 609 Sutter St., corner of Mason . . .

The Chronicle's unique and successful Cooking School  
under the direction of Ann Warner, Household  
Efficiency Editor, San Francisco Chronicle

### Program for Friday

November 16th, 2 P. M.

#### UNIQUE LAMB-CUTTING DEMONSTRATION

By HARTZELL, "The Lamb Wizard"

Mr. Hartzell represents the National Livestock and Meat Board of Chicago and is conducting an educational program of nation-wide scope that is as unique as it is educational.

#### All Cuts to Be Given Away After the Demonstration Lamb Menu Booklets for All

EVERYONE IS WELCOME—DOORS ARE OPENED AT 1 O'CLOCK

#### Western Women's Club Building

609 Sutter Street at Mason



originality. This can be seen from her announcements reproduced here. There was also a very interesting interview with Mr. Hartzell published under the heading, "Heed Him, For He Knows His Mutton," in which the object of the demonstration was briefly stated. As a result of Miss Warner's efforts, the attendance at the cooking school demonstration was large and, of course, enthusiastic.

The meeting of the meat dealers of Oakland also held during the show week drew out over 200 wholesalers and retailers, who gave very close attention to Mr. Hartzell's methods of cutting up a lamb carcass. After the completion of the demonstration and the prize cutting competition, over an hour was spent in a discussion, by both wholesalers and retailers, of questions on merchandising lamb.

### DEMONSTRATION WORK APPRECIATED

To the Editor:

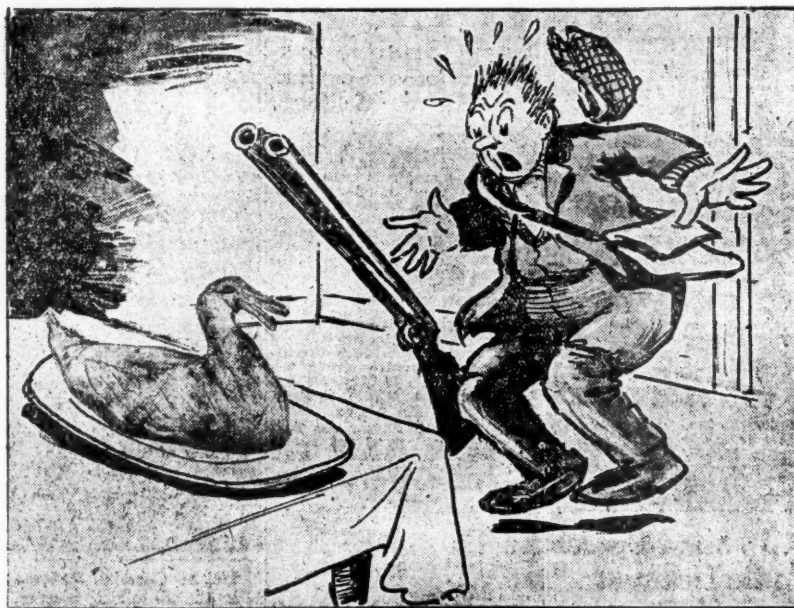
I desire to commend most heartily efforts of the National Wool Growers Association in furtherance of the Eat More Lamb Campaign. This seems to be the most important subject before sheepmen at the present time. Signs of the times clearly indicate an overproduction of lamb and mutton in the not very far distant future. In fact, that time is here now, as witness the market receipts and prices all this fall. Statistics show that there is an ever increasing number of sheep being sent into the South, North and East for breeding purposes, and even in the West the numbers are multiplying. The result of this must be plain to anybody who thinks.

Overproduction spells ruin to any industry. The old economic law of supply and demand is absolute. It is the immutable price-fixer. I read recently where an association of lumbermen in an adjoining state decided to cut down their production in order not to exceed the demand and thus maintain prices. It is doubtful if sheepmen could or would want to enter an agreement of this kind, but if not they must find an outlet for their surplus or take a ruinous price.

Fortunately there is redemption for the sheepman if he will only take advantage of it. There is a market for his surplus right here at home, but it must be worked up, as they say. America shows the least per capita consumption of mutton of any civilized nation. Certainly a fine field to work in. It seems the demonstrations being made by Mr. Hartzell over the country are bringing results, and this work must be continued and increased at any cost. This kind of a campaign costs a lot of money, but modern business demands that advertising and demonstrating precede production, and the sheepman surely wants to be reckoned a business man.

Beginning shortly the various state and national associations will be meeting, and then will be the time to make a special effort to inaugurate a winning campaign. It has been said that sheepmen as a class were the most liberal con-

## Deft Culinary Trick of Making Lamb Impersonate Duck, on Program Today



When hubby comes home from duck hunting with nothing in his bag, serve him Mock Duck of Lamb just as a reminder that you are a better huntress than he is a hunter—even if you didn't catch it on the wing.

Now this dignified imposter that you see pictured here never saw a barnyard in his life nor, indeed, has he ever "quack-quacked." For he is just a clever cut from a forequarter of lamb with a cranberry eye and a duck complex that is going to prove a great hit on your dinner table.

Someone is going to take this proud fellow home from The Chronicle Cooking School today and devour him, cranberries and all. In fact, the entire carcass of lamb used in the demonstration today is to be fashioned into Saratoga Chops, Rolled Breast of Lamb, Rolled Shoulder of Lamb, Sliced Neck of Lamb, Crown Roast of Lamb (new

and different), Leg of Lamb (American Style), Frenched Leg of Lamb, English Lamb Chops, etc., and presented to our neighbors with the compliments of Mr. Hartzell, "The Lamb Wizard," and the Western Meat Packing Company, which is supplying the lamb to be used in the demonstration.

Recipe booklets featuring selected lamb recipes will be given to everyone. We are very pleased to have been called upon as a medium for presenting the message of the National Meat Association to the housewives of San Francisco, and know that you are going to enjoy the unusual demonstration.

Today is the day.

2 o'clock the hour.

The Western Women's Club building, 609 Sutter street, at Mason, the place.

Everyone is welcome.

—From the San Francisco Chronicle of November 5.

tributors to the recent political victory, and rightly so, and there is no doubt that they will also come forward with all the money needed for this Eat More Lamb Campaign, which means so much to the industry. It is purely a business investment.

Paul, Idaho

Colin MacRae.

### "GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE"

On November 24 the ladies of Idaho Falls, Idaho, under the leadership of Mrs. James Laird, assisted by Mrs. Leon Contor and others gave a very up-to-date lamb cutting demonstration. Mr. Crabtree, a local butcher, made all the Hartzell cuts, mock dock, rolled shoulder, crown roast, breast roll, etc., and did a good job of it, explaining the economy of the respective cuts as he went along. The cuts were patterned from the booklet issued by the National Live Stock and Meat Board, "Cashing In On Lamb."

At intervals during the demonstration Miss Norma Barnes of the University of Idaho gave a running talk on the merits of a meat diet generally and of lamb in particular. Her discussion was very scientific and instructive, but couched in terms easily understood by all. Miss Barnes, by the way, would be a valuable adjunct to the work done by Mr. Hartzell in his demonstration before women's clubs, high school and college household economic classes. She displayed unusual ability and clarity in handling her subject, "The Value of Meat in the Diet."

Mesdames Laird and Contor had a very attractive sheep and lamb display in the windows of the Chamber of Commerce, using toy lambs and sheep, dogs, sheep wagon, herder's tent, herder and horse, campfire with lamb stew cooking, lake (made of mirror) with grassy banks, and sheep peacefully grazing in a natural manner, to describe a truly pastoral scene. As a background they had Bobby Burn's "Grace" in doggerel in the window.

*Some hae meat and canna eat,  
Some can eat and hae no meat;  
But we hae meat and we can eat,  
And for this God be thankit."*

"Lamb is Delicious," signs were in evidence in shops and stores all over town,

and Lamb Week was truly in evidence in restaurants and hotels. In fact one housewife stated that notwithstanding the large supply laid in by the shops she was unable to buy lamb for her dinner.

The demonstration was given in the Probate Court room. Nearly 300 were present and from 100 to 120 were turned away for lack of room; in fact as many were standing as were sitting. Numbered tickets were issued to the ladies and after a drawing contest, about 36 very happy ladies went home with prize packages of lamb, cut from two 50-pound carcasses by Mr. Crabtree.

As a further advertisement of the demonstration fat, live lambs in comfortable and neat crates, fitted with alfalfa hay and water, were displayed at prominent places throughout the city. The ladies of Idaho Falls know how to do it. President Hagenbarth made an address immediately after the demonstration which was well received.

### EAT MORE LAMB CAMPAIGN PUT ON IN BUFFALO

As a result of the Eat More Lamb Campaign carried on in Buffalo, Wyoming, the last of October, the meat shops of the town cut and sold twenty-five carcasses during the week, while the average sales previous had been running but four. The campaign sponsored by the Johnson County Wool Growers was organized and carried out by County Agent Dick Jay. Attractive window cards and posters supplied by the National Live Stock and Meat Board were displayed in shop windows, hotels, restaurants, and other public places advertising "Lamb Week," while menu books featuring the preparation of lamb cuts were distributed through women's clubs and the Home Economics Department of the High School. Further publicity was given through the local paper, while the Rotary Club and the Buffalo Women's Club did their part in building up the town's appetite for lamb. The butcher shops laid in a supply of quality lamb and offered attractive prices. The restaurants featured lamb chops, printed in capital letters on their menu cards and served up the orders in their most delectable style.

Interested housewives supported the campaign by feeding the family on lamb dishes instead of the usual beef ration. As a means of introducing Buffalo people to the taste of good lamb the campaign was a decided success.

F. P. Lane.

### THE YEAR IN ARIZONA

Sheepmen in Arizona are prospering, not in a big way perhaps, but they are making both ends meet and a little more besides. There are exceptions to this of course, but we always have these even in the best of seasons. The lamb crop for 1928 went well beyond the average of former years and sold in most cases at good prices. The wool crop moved early at the highest levels since war times.

The disturbing factor the past year was the drought, which appeared on the scene early and stayed late. In some sections there was scarcely any rainfall at all during the summer months. Both stock water and feed gave out. In some cases the flocks had to be moved to other ranges. Where this couldn't very well be done, they were held near the railroads where water and feed could be shipped to them. Even the best ranges were hard hit. Conditions, however, are now improving. Recent rains have relieved the situation in most instances. When it comes to dodging a full grown drought, Arizona sheepmen know their onions. They have been facing dry seasons now for seven years and are hence pretty well on to the fine points of the game.

The percentage of ewe lambs carried over for breeding purposes the past season is perhaps the largest in years. Most sheep outfits are running low on breeding ewes and are now at the point where they have to offset the shortage. As yearling ewes are not to be had the deficiency will have to be supplied with lambs. As a result, ewe lambs of good Rambouillet inheritance have been selling at a premium.

Aged ewes bred for winter lambing as a rule brought from \$8 to \$9 per head. Culls sold for considerably less. Yearling ewes were a negligible factor, not

many selling, hardly enough to establish a price.

Winter lambing in the Salt and Gila River valley pastures is now under way. A big lamb crop is being reported. Feed, however, in these sections is high and will likely be scarce as the winter season advances unless the near-by deserts put forth earlier than usual. The winter lamb crop will be smaller than a year ago as the number of ewes bred for November and December lambing is 25 per cent less than last year.

With no cut in the tariff impending and with good market prospects for wool and lambs looming up on the horizon, sheepmen feel assured of some years of fair opportunity.

Bert Haskett.

### GOOD DEMAND IN TEXAS FOR LIVE STOCK

There is a good demand for all classes of live stock in West Texas, but nothing is for sale, according to Roger Gillis, of Del Rio, Texas. Mr. Gillis is vice-president of the Sheep and Goat Raisers Association of Texas. "The ranchmen is just about breaking even on wool," Mr. Gillis states, "but no money can be made on it at the present prices. It has been the good prices on lambs that have put over the sheep business this year. An increase in the consumption of lambs has occurred."

Fair prices for wool should prevail next spring, in the opinion of Mr. Gillis. Prices of \$13, \$14, and \$15 are being asked for bred yearling ewes for delivery in the wool before lambing time. Not many mutton lambs have been held over in the Del Rio country. Feeders in that section have never hit their stride, but some feeding is being done.

No leasing of range land is going on in the Del Rio country as nobody wants to lease. Few people are entering the sheep business. With present prices, a man who has enough money to go into the ranch business right does not need to go into it at all; he has plenty of money.

San Angelo, Texas

Sam Ashburn.

### LAMB FEEDERS GO BEHIND AGAIN

A neighbor of mine who is feeding some Oregon lambs here in Idaho recently gave me some figures on his first shipment of 260 fat lambs. Here are his figures:

#### Cost of Lambs (Per Head)

60 lbs. @ 10½ cents.....	\$ 6.30
Freight and feed lot.....	.25
Barley 130 lbs. @ \$1.40.....	1.82
Hay, 280 lbs. @ \$10.....	1.40
Labor in feeding.....	.15
Loss 2 per cent.....	.12
Interest @ 8 per cent.....	.20
Total cost per lamb.....	\$10.24

These lambs were sold to a coast buyer at 12 cents and weighed 85 pounds after deducting a 4 per cent shrink. They brought \$10.20 per head, thus showing a loss of 4 cents per head. Had they been shipped to Omaha or Chicago on the same date they were sold here the loss would have been around \$1.00 per head.

I think his figures are correct. The only mistake I see that he made was in feeding lambs.

Bliss, Idaho

S. W. McClure.

### EASTERN OREGON

"The driest fall in many years." This is the manner in which many of eastern Oregon's veteran wool growers describe the range and grass conditions which have prevailed this fall. In a number of sections, sheep were forced into the feed lot because of the drought, dry feed, and in many instances very little of it. The twentieth of October saw sheep on the feed lot in several districts. In some sections the dryness and scarcity of feed caused unusual losses from lupine poisoning. John Monahan, a sheep operator in Gilliam County who runs around 4,000 head, said he was bothered with lupine poisoning this fall for the first time in the twenty years he has run sheep in that section. In other sections similar losses were incurred for the first time in a good many years. Apparently the dryness of the feed caused the sheep to eat lupine this year where under ordinary conditions they would not eat it. In most instances, losses were not serious because

the sheep were moved off the ranges where it was known that lupine grew.

Robert Wier of the Crooked Creek section in Lake County reports that they began feeding earlier in that district than in a good many years. In early fall, alfalfa hay in Lake County was bringing \$8.00 a ton but the price has since risen to from \$10 to \$12. Likewise, in Umatilla County, alfalfa hay which was bringing from \$6 to \$7 a ton a year ago, now finds a ready market at from \$10 to \$12 per ton. In Malheur County, along the Snake River, another heavy alfalfa producing district, hay is bring \$10 a ton compared to \$8.00 last year.

While there are isolated instances of reports of possible hay shortage, it is believed that unless it is an unusually hard winter there will be ample hay throughout the range country to carry sheep and beef cattle through in good condition. Many stockmen recall vividly the winter of 1921, when in some sections serious losses were incurred because of inadequate supplies of feed. This has had its effect during the current season and legitimate stock raisers have planned to be fairly well supplied with hay. There was a considerable carry-over of hay on many cattle and sheep ranches in the state from last winter which was particularly mild.

While no very definite information is available, limited reports are that there were fewer lambs placed on feed this fall than usual.

The bulk of the Oregon lamb crop sold at prices ranging from eleven to twelve cents. Some lots of wether lambs sold for 10½ cents.

Late October reports from Klamath County indicated that there was some surplus hay in the southern portion, principally alfalfa, which was being offered at from \$8.50 to \$9.00 per ton. No doubt with the prevailing higher hay prices in counties surrounding Klamath County, this surplus supply will be quickly taken up at that figure.

W. L. Teutsch.



# How a Hampshire Down Flock is Managed in England

By E. W. Lloyd

It is claimed that English Hampshire breeders have brought the breeding of sheep to a fine art and that their methods of management are second to none throughout the world. Be that as it may, it is always a matter of interest to those who love sheep to read of methods employed by other flockmasters, no matter what the breed may be.

Hampshires are undoubtedly one of the leading Down breeds in Great Britain. They possess wonderful powers of early maturity and ram lambs of the breed are among the best sires for begetting lambs for the early trade.

During the course of his career as an agriculturist journalist, it has been the writer's good fortune to visit many famous flocks of Hampshires, and this article is an attempt to describe the management that is followed in a typical ram breeding flock. Originating as they did on the chalky land of Salisbury Plain and the Hampshire Downlands, this massively framed black-faced breed has been developed on farms that lend themselves more especially to "catch cropping," for change of food

composed of Dutch clover, alsike and trefoil with ryegrass, or broad leaf clover, and in some cases where it is very plentiful, sainfoin hay, although the majority of flockmasters will reserve this for the lambing time. Sainfoin leas will be run



Ewes and Lambs in Hurdles on Grass Land.



A Ram Sale in Progress at Salisbury Fair.

over during this month and most flockmasters value sainfoin very highly, especially that grown on long leas, for it provides a bulk of keep over a long period of years, and as a rule, provided the land is clean when the sainfoin is drilled, such a lea should last about five years.

November finds the ewes getting much heavier in lamb and thus it is considered advisable to decrease the amount of roots fed and to increase the amount of hay. Exercise for the in-lamb ewes is insisted upon, for if this is curtailed trouble will very probably occur when they come into the lambing yard.

December is a rather trying month, for lambing is close at hand, and it may be necessary to give the ewes a little cake if the weather is very wet or cold. Every effort will be made to bring them into the lambing yard in good condition, not fat, but thriving and likely to give plenty of milk, while special efforts will be directed to keeping the ewes out of muddy folds, for lying in the mud is not conducive to good health at this period. The lambing yard will be constructed now and will be made on the pattern approved by generations of flockmasters, namely a snug, straw-thatched shelter with coops round it for the lambing ewes, well bedded up with straw and divided into various yards or compartments, one for ewes with single ram lambs, and yet another for ewes that have not yet lambed.

is essential to secure that early maturity and weight for age together with bloom, so necessary to the Hampshire lamb if it is to make a high price.

As a rule before the ewes go to ram they are flushed on vetches (tares), or rape, being run on aftermath clovers in the day and folded on rape or vetches at night, and most flockmasters are of the opinion that this flushing will produce a heavy crop of twins provided the ewes are in improving condition at the time.

On the most farms in Great Britain the agricultural year begins in September and so we will take that as the commencement of our story. In this month the rams will be running with the ewes on the downs or pastures and will be folded at night on rape or turnips, while in some cases where the land needs it, or where it is desired to rest the pasture, the flock may be folded on the stubbles or may be running on them during the day.

October will see much the same methods employed, but if the weather should be cold and frosty or abnormally wet, haying may be commenced and good sound seeds mixture hay will be provided in cribs or racks. This mixture may be one



A Champion Pen of Ram Lambs at Salisbury Fair.

Some flockmasters lamb down each year in a permanent lambing yard, and have no ill effects at all, while others contend that a fresh site should be selected each year.

January will see the lambs dropping fast, and with any luck they should come strong and healthy and with a goodly proportion of twins. The ewes will get either swedes or mangolds fed to them in the yard with good sound hay and about one-third pound to one pound per head per day of a mixture of flaked maize, cotton cake, crushed oats and possible a little linseed cake as well. Some flockmasters simply make up a mixture of cotton and linseed cake and feed that, but the majority like to include some crushed oats to promote the flow of milk. Lambs that have lost their mothers will be fostered on others, while weakly lambs may be bottle-fed on cows milk, although many shepherds prefer to milk an old ewe with plenty, and give that to the youngster.

When the lambs are about a fortnight old they will go with their dams on to root fields, although shelter may be—and probably is—provided for them at night in the shape of straw-thatched, simply built yards.

The month of February will see most of the lambing over in ram breeding flocks, and ewes and lambs will be out in the root fields, the former still, of course, getting cake and hay while the latter may begin to nibble a little pea-chaff.

March, the month of cold winds, will not see much change in the methods of management, for lambs are yet too young to eat a great deal. The flock will be folded on swedes, rape and kale mixed, while the lambs will be getting one-half pound pea-chaff, linseed cake or split peas per head, and should be showing growth for age and plenty of bloom. It is generally conceded that cold winds alone will not hurt lambs, but that wind and wet together are very detrimental to the health of the youngster. However, getting through the lamb creeps, the lambs will nibble the young green shoots which do them good and will help to promote that early growth that is so valuable.

In April there will be a slight change in the methods of management. The flock will go on to rye or winter oats, the ewes having their cake taken from them

and their ration of hay will be cut down as the green crops increase. Lambs will get an increased ration of concentrates and where there are water and meadows available, ewes and lambs will run them during the day, coming on to the arable land within hurdles at night. It is not wise to attempt to push lambs until quite the middle of this month, for if heavy caking is resorted to there is danger of the lambs going off their legs or even dying from blood pressure. The whole idea of feeding well is to get the lambs to their full perfection of bloom just at the time when lamb shows and sales commence.

May is the month when trifolium is ready and lambs will relish this crop while it is young and should do well on it. Many flockmasters think that their lambs go ahead more quickly on trifolium than anything else. Where trifolium is not grown, they will get Italian ryegrass or winter barley and this latter crop is particularly good for ram lambs, especially if mangolds are cut and thrown to them as well.

The ewes will clean up the folds behind the lambs and in the first week the lambs will be weaned. Shearing will generally take place during the last week of this month and may be carried out by gangs who will shear by hand or by those who will use a machine. The former are getting harder to find than was at one time the case and a great number of flocks are now shorn by means of the machine. As a rule Hampshire Down ewes will clip about six to seven pounds of wool, while tegs (unshorn sheep in their second year) may cut up to ten pounds.

In June the lambs will get vetches, kale and cabbage with cake and maybe mangolds still if any are left. Usually the vetches are not folded off, but are cut by hand and are fed in cages so that there is no waste by trampling down, and the work of the ploughs following behind is made easier. The ewes will be on the downs and pastures and clean up the folds behind the lambs. This month a very sharp lookout must be kept for attacks by fly and the shepherd will do well always to keep a bottle of disinfectant at hand in order that he can rub it well into the places struck by the fly.

July will see the lambs on aftermaths,

rape, cabbage and vetches and still be heavily caked for the sales and lettings that take place at this month, while the ewes will clean up and also get better keep to flush them. Now that the shows and sales are on the opportunity will be taken of getting rid of the draft and cull ewes at the various fairs.

August is the month in which the rams are turned in with the ewes and where ram breeding is carried on, separate folds will be provided in order that the ewes may be drawn for the rams in such a way as to counteract any faults that may need correcting. Rape, turnips, vetches, sainfoin and clovers, all provide good keep this month. Ram lambs get from forty to sixty ewes to serve a piece, while for older rams the number of ewes allotted depends upon the value of the ram as a sire, and thus no hard and fast rule can be laid down.

This brings us once more to September when the year commences again. It must be remembered that the Hampshire Down flockmasters are some of the few in Great Britain who still carry out the practice of letting sires for the season and many big figures have been realized in this way.

Undoubtedly the Hampshire Down will maintain its position in the future as a real rent-paying sheep.

#### WYOMING UNIVERSITY GETS OUT ATTRACTIVE BOOKLET

"Herds and Flocks," a booklet of 48 pages, "compiled for and dedicated to the livestock producers of Wyoming by the Animal Husbandry Department of the University of Wyoming," has recently been distributed by that institution. It is an exceptionally fine piece of work, in which the story of the department's work and achievements in its sections for sheep, cattle, horses, and swine are told through pictures of prize-winning animals in each of those divisions. The Animal Husbandry Department of the Wyoming University is endeavoring to tie its work very closely to the particular problems of the Wyoming stockmen and to provide training for those interested in animal husbandry that will meet the demands of the present and those indicated for the future in producing and marketing live stock.

# THE CALIFORNIA CONVENTION

Organized wool growers in California held their twenty-first annual convention at San Francisco on November 16 and 17. There was a good turnout of sheepmen from both ends of the state, although the fall rains which did not reach the southern counties until the day before the convention had left many growers in too great suspense to leave their flocks. With the coming of the rains feed prospects generally look good. These were added to by reports of contracting of fat lambs for April delivery on the part of packer interests at prices ranging up to 12½ cents per pound.

The National Association's lamb expert, Mr. D. W. Hartzell, was carrying on the demonstration work in San Francisco during the week of the convention. In the previous weeks he had been at Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Sacramento, and Los Angeles. A large number of wool growers attended the demonstration held on Thursday night, prior to the opening of the convention, before the Retail Butchers Association of San Francisco. Over five hundred butchers and meat cutters were in attendance and judging from the applause given Mr. Hartzell, it was evident that the methods had something new and valuable even in such an old and heavy lamb consuming city as San Francisco.

President J. H. Petersen, in his first annual address, dealt largely with economic matters. He urged the complete finishing of lambs even though the purchasing of feed for the purpose might be necessary. His remarks also included a strong endorsement of the lamb demonstration idea as the means of maintaining an active demand for lamb while production is increasing in some states and particularly in California. He also advocated the turning out of a quality product in lamb and in all agricultural lines as one of the best means of solving the problems of surpluses and markets. His closing words sounded a note of caution against over-expansion and recommended that wool growers should play safe and devote

themselves principally to improving quality and the largest possible reduction of cost of their products.

The reports and financial statement rendered by Secretary W. P. Wing showed a total collection of dues during the association year of over \$15,000, with a small surplus on hand after meeting the expenses. The association has engaged an assistant for soliciting memberships in the field during a part of the year. There had been some loss of members who had failed to maintain their standing. This was more than offset by the numbers of new ones received. The Secretary stated that it had been the policy of the association to rely upon the national organization for representation in such matters as the tariff and forest grazing fee policies. The association had devoted considerable time to the forwarding of full cooperation between local wool growers, the State Agricultural Department and the U. S. Biological Survey in the campaign against coyotes. It was urged that members should promptly report any unusual losses of sheep on their farms or ranches. This is a part of the programme of more intensive research and control undertakings now being conducted by state and federal officers to eradicate sheep diseases and parasites in California. Unusual interest was reported as having been evidenced at the various meetings of the branch organizations held on the days immediately prior to convention week.

The association still continues to work through nine branch or district associations although all dues go directly to the state association, the locals raising only such amounts as are desired for special uses. Upon ratification at the state meetings the presidents of the various branch associations become directors in the state body. The president nominates other directors to make up the number of twenty-five, and all are confirmed by the action of the convention. The following were named as directors from the branch associations:

Humboldt, L. A. Robertson.  
Mendocino, Sonoma, Lake, W. E. Steinbeck.  
Yolo, Colusa, Solano, Kenneth Lowe.  
Central California, S. P. Arbios.  
San Joaquin District, D. Bidegaray.  
Marysville District, R. A. Wilbur.  
Modoc Wool Growers, Geo. E. Williams.  
Northern California, R. H. Brownell.  
Monterey Wool Growers, Juan Echeberria.

The directors at large are as follows:

Sutter County, E. S. Warsworth.  
Southern California, John E. Maurer.  
Alameda County, John McGlinchey.  
Kings County, Chas. A. Kimble.  
Tehama County, Fred E. Ellenwood.  
Solano County, E. E. Brownell, P. Cook, Jr.  
Mendocino County, R. R. Ingels, F. C. Clarke.  
Merced County, Frank Arburua.  
San Joaquin County, P. J. Connolly.  
Colusa County, J. W. Hougland.  
San Francisco, Casper A. Ornbaum.  
Glenn County, Henry Compton.  
Sacramento County, Cecil T. Leahey.  
Yola County, Frank Bullard.

Considerable interest was shown in the new pasture grass, *Poa Bulbosa*, which has been developed by the Oregon Experiment Station, and was explained to the convention by Mr. C. C. Hoover, Medford, Oregon, who is handling sales of the seed.

In the afternoon of the first day, President Hagenbarth of the National Association dealt in his customary, forceful fashion with problems of lamb demand, wool marketing, and tariff protection. In connection with the latter topic he referred to the idea which he had found to be developing among manufacturers in favor of a reduction in wool duties. The Hon. Walter F. Lowry, who is the general manager in Australia for one of the large stockmen's loan and brokerage companies, outlined the system of handling and selling wool in that country. The new vice-president of the Union Pacific, Mr. W. M. Jeffers, spoke very briefly in expressing the idea that shippers are entitled to full service in the transportation of their live stock and to courteous treatment of the employees of the carriers. There was a special and open session of the Sheep Disease Committee for the consideration of research work and control measures.

On Saturday morning, Dr. Alonzo Taylor of Stanford University spoke on lamb consumption. He emphasized the continuing trend of consumers' demand



toward the use of animals that are smaller and younger with less fat in their carcasses. This, he explained, was largely due to the preference for broiling meat instead of roasts and boiling which has resulted from the modern simplification of household operations. He expressed the opinion that the use of lamb can be expanded but that such results must come through the furnishing of a uniform supply of the highest quality and at the most desirable age. Dr. Taylor was also of the opinion that the radical propaganda which was launched against meat sometime ago by faddists had about run its course. The address of Col. E. Wentworth of Armour and Company, was scheduled to deal with cycle trends. The Colonel, however, made slight reference to this favored topic of economists and showed that while there have been cycles in the last twenty years of the sheep industry, each high or low point had ended above the corresponding point of the previous cycle. He indicated that there was a considerable demand for lamb and that some judicious expansion in the business was possible, provided that quality is maintained and efforts put forth to demonstrate and advertise the value and attractive qualities of lamb.

The association banquet was held on Friday evening in the ballroom of the Palace Hotel. There was good music and dancing between the courses. No addresses were called for, but there were some excellent features of entertainment and the dancing continued until after midnight.

President J. H. Petersen and Vice-president A. T. Spencer were reelected. The resolutions as adopted at the final business session call for: Reduction in rates applying to insurance which must be carried by wool growers upon their employees under the regulations of the State Compensation Commission; thanks to National President Frank J. Hagenbarth for "his activity for so many years and his message of appeal delivered to the association;" action by the Fish and Game Commission to eradicate predatory animals in game preserves and bird refuges; an appropriation of \$50,000 for cooperative work with the U. S. Biologi-

cal Survey and an allotment of a similar sum from the federal government. There was considerable discussion upon a resolution which called for modification in the present law respecting the posting of farm and pasture land against hunting. The action taken favored the increase in the amount of fines that can be assessed for trespassing and required the obtaining by hunters of written permission to enter private property. Another resolution was an expression of opposition to the restriction of points for marketing live stock as has been proposed in a bill introduced in the U. S. Congress by Secretary Capper of Kansas. The adoption of the following resolution was the only action taken by the convention in regard to grazing:

"Whereas, it is certain that within a few months the Congress of the United States will enact legislation to clearly set forth a national

policy on agriculture and to enable farmers and stockmen to stabilize and improve conditions on both production and marketing.

"Therefore, Be It Resolved, that we favor the inclusion in such a program of legislation for agriculture, the expression of national policy respecting the utilization of the grazing resources of the national forests, since the present policy as expressed and observed in departmental regulations is nowhere and in no way binding upon future secretaries of the Department of Agriculture. And furthermore, we deem it desirable that there should be legislation that will secure the perpetuation of the major policies of conservation and other forest uses in connection therewith for the greater security of conditions that so vitally affect the operations of a large number of raisers of live stock."

The subject of wool marketing as considered during the convention is reported elsewhere.

It was voted to place membership dues at two cents per head in order to secure more funds for association work and for raising the states' quota of the budget of the budget of the National Association.

## Annual Gathering of Nevada Stockmen

Forest grazing and coyote control problems occupied first attention at the yearly meeting of the Nevada Land and Live Stock Association. This, the tenth annual, gathering of Nevada cattle and sheepmen convened at Minden on November 23 and continued through two days, with a good attendance and some lively discussions. The convention had been advertised as a business meeting, with few speeches and plenty of time for thorough discussion and outlining of future undertakings of the organization, and that idea was carried out.

Endorsement of the conduct of the affairs of the association was given through the election of the same cattle and sheepmen as members of the executive committee for 1929, as have been serving during twelve months. The membership of this committee is made up as follows:

Four men representing cattle: R. H. Cowles, Reno; F. B. Stewart, Paradise Valley; W. F. Dressler, Gardnerville; and Geo. Russell, Jr., Elko.

Four men representing sheep: E. R. Marvel, Battle Mountain; J. D. Yeager, Simpson; C. W. Griswold, Elko; and W. H. Handley, Eureka.

Three men representing both sheep and cattle: H. F. Dangberg, Minden; R. C.

Turritin, Reno, and R. T. Swallow, Ely.

The executive committee chooses the officers for the association. Mr. C. W. Griswold of Elko, who has served as president for the past two years and who was unable to attend the convention on account of illness, had asked to be released, and in his place H. F. Dangberg of Minden was made president for 1929. Messrs. E. R. Marvel of Battle Mountain and R. T. Swallow of Ely were elected vice-presidents. Mr. Vernon Metcalf is secretary of the organization.

The future policy of the association in grazing affairs is outlined in the resolutions adopted at the convention. These resolutions advocate (a) a number of changes in the forest grazing rules as applied to Nevada, including elimination of the existing penalty transfer reductions on renewals of permits to purchasers; (b) the closing of forest ranges in Nevada to admission of more new permittees where to admit them requires taking of ranges from permit holders already established; (c) a liberalization of policy regarding permission for non-use of ranges without loss of grazing privileges; (d) a definite policy protecting holders of ten-year permits against loss of range for redivision to other ten-year permit holders during

the term of the permits; (e) a continuance of the state association forest grazing fee appeal case until charges are provided under which Nevada stockmen will pay no more in proportion to the values of their ranges than stockmen of other states and regions; (f) the endorsement of the plan of a central committee of state association representatives through which to seek a permanent solution of the grazing problem; (g) the redesignation of the Humboldt, Nevada, and Toiyabe forests in Nevada as grazing reserves.

Quite a difference of opinion arose in connection with the coyote control problem. Mr. F. S. Gedney, who is chairman of the predatory animal committee, appointed at the last annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association, presented to the Nevada stockmen the proposal to have uniform laws on this subject in the western states similar to the one now in effect in Utah. The motion to endorse such a law was defeated on the convention floor, however, and the formulation of the policy of the Nevada Association on coyote control work was placed in the hands of the executive committee.

The convention also passed resolutions urging co-operation between the association and the Nevada State Board of Stock Commissioners to secure changes in existing Nevada statutes looking to curbing losses of live stock from theft; urging the state association executive committee to consider amendment of Nevada laws to facilitate removal of abandoned horses from the ranges; petitioning Nevada senators and congressmen to work for a tariff on hides; urging an increase in appropriation for the office of the state engineer to permit employment of extra help to handle the accumulation of stock water rights applications and keep up with the current work; pledging the support of the stockmen present to the work of the state association and commending the services of its officials; urging the Secretary of Agriculture to continue in force the existing quarantine against meat animals and dressed meats from South American countries where the foot-and-mouth disease is prevalent,

and authorizing the executive committee to initiate such new plans as it thought advisable covering support for the national sheep and cattle associations through state associations on the ratio of each state's live-stock population.

#### HOME ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT OF MEAT BOARD PROMOTES LAMB

So much has been said of the lamb demonstration work that is being conducted by the National Live Stock and



MISS INEZ S. WILLSON  
Director of the Department of Home  
Economics, National Live Stock and  
Meat Board.

Meat Board through funds made available by the National Wool Growers Association and the feeders of Colorado and Nebraska that the fact may be overlooked that lamb also receives full support in the regular programme of the Meat Board's work.

Miss Inez S. Willson, director of the Department of Home Economics of the Board, has been featuring lamb very prominently in addresses before women's clubs, housewives' schools and domestic science classes, and also in literature sent out to leading women's journals.

"December, the month of holidays," Miss Willson writes in one of her recent articles, "is at hand and everyone is planning various and sundry entertainments.

There is Christmas dinner, of course, the high spot of the month. Then there are the luncheons and dinners and afternoon parties when friends come together, or when the young folks, home from school and college, meet in gay reunion.

"Lamb is always a great delicacy and is considered especially so at this time of year. In some markets the first 'hot-house' lambs make their appearance for the Christmas trade, but in all markets there is available lamb of high quality and so the recipes given below will prove useful to every prospective hostess.

"For the dinner party or Christmas dinner, there is nothing more attractive nor more appropriate than Crown Roast. With its garnish of vegetables the platter may be made truly a thing of beauty and a joy to the very last bite."

Following this opening Miss Willson gives her recipes:

#### Crown Roast of Lamb

Have the crown prepared at the market. The ends of the bones should be trimmed neatly and should not be left too long. Wrap each bone in a thin strip of salt pork to prevent it from burning. Put chestnut forcemeat in the center of the crown and cover all with waxed paper. Roast in a hot oven one and one-fourth hours.

#### Chestnut Forcemeat

- 2 cups cooked chestnuts
- 1 cup dry bread crumbs
- ½ cup hot water
- 1 tsp. minced parsley
- 1 tsp. grated lemon rind
- 4 tsp. melted butter
- 2 tsp. salt
- ¼ tsp. pepper

While chestnuts are hot mash or put through ricer. Mix with crumbs and hot water. Let stand two minutes. Add all other ingredients and mix thoroughly.

When the roast is done, remove carefully to a hot platter. Take fat from ends of ribs and replace it with raw cranberries or white paper frills. Place a cauliflower which has been boiled whole on top of the dressing in the crown. Arrange parsley butter potato balls and boiled carrots cut in thin strips lengthwise in alternate mounds around the crown.

Leg of lamb prepared like game is also a fitting holiday dish and while lamb does not need such embellishment to make it one of the most delicious of roasts, still the hostess likes to know about meat dishes that are a little out of the ordinary.

#### Saddle of Lamb on a Platter of Aspic

Mix some water with 2 cups of vinegar and cook thirty minutes with 2 onions and 1 carrot, both sliced, 1 clove of garlic and a few peppercorns, a little parsley, 1 lump of sugar, and a small piece of bayleaf. Pour, while hot, over a leg of lamb which has been rubbed with salt and which has had a small piece of crushed garlic inserted in two incisions. Let the meat stand in this brine, which should not

be too acid, for thirty-six hours. Remove, dry and dredge lightly with flour and spread it with butter. Put in hot oven, basting frequently with some of the brine. Half an hour before the roast is done—it will require thirty-three minutes to the pound—add  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup sour cream.

The buffet luncheon or supper is quite one of the nicest ways of entertaining when one wants to bring quite a large group of people together in small quarters. Saddle of lamb on a platter of aspic will grace the buffet luncheon table most beautifully.

#### Saddle of Lamb on a Platter of Aspic

Cover the bottom of a large platter—a silver one if you have it—with fluid, not too firm aspic, and when it is set, arrange on it some very thin slices of a cold nicely roasted saddle of lamb. The slices must be carved lengthwise so as to reach almost the width of the platter and should be laid in perfectly even

rows the entire length of the platter, each slice half overlapping the next. There should be sufficient space all around to surround the meat before serving with finely chopped aspic or with a garnish of truffles, small gherkins, etc. When the slices of meat are arranged on the platter, cover them with fluid aspic and only when this is set proceed to garnish. Serve with bread and butter sandwiches and an attractive salad as the main course.

#### Quick Aspic

Put a scant pint of cold water over the fire, add, thinly sliced, 1 onion, 1 carrot, 1 stalk celery, sprig parsley, sprig thyme, 1 clove, 6 peppercorns, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt. Simmer forty minutes. Strain, reheat to the boiling point, add 2 bouillon cubes, remove from fire and dissolve in it 1 tablespoon granulated gelatine which has soaked ten minutes in 3 tablespoons cold water. Add 1 teaspoon lemon juice and serve.

tive group of fibers will be measured while, if the fibers were drawn permissuously the coarsest ones would naturally be picked."

The results show that the average of the fibers from the Australian sample was 4.99 (one ten-thousandth of an inch) and of the U. S. sample 5.52. On the thigh sample results were 5.60 and 6.71 respectively. In average diameter the two groups of samples overlapped to some extent, but two of the Australian samples are finer than the finest Rambouillet. Four of the U. S. samples are coarser than the coarsest Australian.

#### Density

This was measured on the basis of the number of fibers on a skin area one-half inch square. The Australian shoulder sample averaged 15,427 fibers per one-half inch square of skin and those of the U. S. 8,314. The figures for the thigh were 12,100 and 6,702 respectively

#### Number of Crimps Per Inch

The report shows that the Australian samples do not approach in crimpiness the U. S. Rambouillet, except that the thigh sample of No. 5 of the U. S. is far below the average of his group.

The original data obtained from the study and measurement of these two sets of samples is included in the following table:

Ram Number	Sample Location	Staple Length Inches	Stretched Fiber Length Inches	Number of Crimps Per Inch	Density No. Fibers Per $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Square of Skin	Mean Diameter	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variability
Aust. No. 1	Shoulder	3.7	6.0	8.0	17,220	5.05±.058	.853	16.89
	Thigh	3.2	5.2	10.8	12,534	5.55±.096	1.424	25.66
Aust. No. 2	Shoulder	4.1	5.9	10.0	13,633	4.93±.087	1.283	26.02
	Thigh	3.6	5.2	6.6	13,066	5.83±.112	1.656	28.41
U. S. No. 3A	Shoulder	3.3	4.6	17.0	7,818	5.89±.099	1.462	24.82
	Thigh	3.6	5.8	17.8	10,666	5.68±.086	1.272	22.39
U. S. No. 4	Shoulder	3.3	4.5	14.8	11,867	5.10±.078	1.162	22.78
	Thigh	3.4	5.4	15.8	7,331	5.92±.111	1.641	27.72
U. S. No. 5	Shoulder	4.6	8.2	15.2	7,071	5.61±.084	1.240	22.10
	Thigh	3.8	7.7	8.2	2,097	9.04±.170	2.526	27.94
U. S. No. 6	Shoulder	3.7	5.5	15.0	6,500	5.49±.083	1.229	22.39
	Thigh	3.2	5.1	12.4	6,714	6.20±.098	1.456	23.48
Average 2 Aust. Rams	Shoulder	3.900	6.0	9.0	15,427	4.99±.052	1.091	21.86
	Thigh	3.400	5.2	8.7	12,800	5.69±.074	1.551	27.26
Average 4 U. S. Rams	Shoulder	3.725	5.700	15.500	8,314	5.52±.044	1.315	23.82
	Thigh	3.500	6.000	13.550	6,702	6.71±.076	2.246	33.47
Average 2 Aust. Rams Shoulder and Thigh		3.650	5.575	8.850	14,113	5.34±.047	1.385	25.94
Average 4 U. S. Rams Shoulder and Thigh		3.613	5.850	14.525	7,508	6.12±.046	1.926	31.47

## Laboratory Report Upon Australian and U. S. Rambouillet Samples

The report of a very exhaustive study of wool samples taken from fine wool stud sheep of Australia and the United States has recently been made by Prof. Robert H. Burns of the Wyoming Experiment Station. Much of the actual work of measurement and calculation was done by Mr. H. V. Hall, a graduate student in Prof. Burns' department.

The wools reported upon include shoulder and thigh samples taken from two of the high-selling rams in the Merino section of the sale held in Sydney, Australia, last July. The American Rambouillet samples were taken from four individuals of which all had been champions and prize-winners at the International at Chicago. Three of them were of western breeding and one was an eastern sheep.

#### Length of Staple

Before scouring the samples were measured to one-tenth of an inch and such measurement corrected so that the final figures represent twelve months' growth. The reports shows that the average twelve months' growth, as measured on the shoulder, was 3.9 inches for the two Australian rams and 3.725 inches for the American Rambouillets. On the thigh the length for the Australian sheep was 3.4 and for the American 3.5.

#### Fineness

In the laboratory measurement of fiber at the Wyoming Station "the tip of the sample is dipped off so that all fibers are as near the same length as possible. The sample is then fastened in a cardboard folder. One side is spread out so that the fibers can be grasped easily, and one hundred fibers are measured in a micrometer caliper, which measures in units of ten-thousandths of an inch (.0001 inch), thus the figure 4.99 really means .000499 inches. Caliper of all these fibers is taken from one side of the sample. Using this method, a representa-



## Marketing Plan by Calif. Growers Announced

During the recent convention of the California Wool Growers Association announcement was made of the completion of a plan to open warehouse and wool selling facilities in San Francisco, to be ready for the handling of the 1929 clip. The organization which has been completed, and will operate independently of the wool growers' association, though with its endorsement and support, includes some of the most experienced and respected wool growers in the state. Those that had been announced up to

this time as participating in the establishment and operation of the new organization are:

Fred Dangberg	Frank C. Clarke
Phil Smith	R. H. Brownell
Dr. E. E. Brownell	A. T. Spencer
Ellenwood & Ramsay	Wm. N. Russ
John E. Maurer	Geo. E. Williams
C. A. Kimble	Wm. E. Steinbeck
F. N. Bullard	Orr & Webster.

The concern is officially known as Wool Growers, Inc.

The following form of contract was decided upon and has already been signed by a number of growers:

### California Wool Contract WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS the Sheep Owner being a wool producer, expects to have certain wool which he desires to have stored and intelligently sold during the years 1929 and 1930 and thereafter; and

WHEREAS the Company has storage space available at San Francisco under U. S. Government supervision, wool experts, market information, competent salesman in charge, accurate accounting, and efficient, reliable management;

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and of the mutual promises of the parties hereto herein contained, it is hereby agreed as follows:

1. It is understood and agreed that the following terms as used in this contract shall have the following meanings:

"Spring Wool"—includes all wool shorn in the spring of the year and not specifically defined as Fall Wool or Tags;

"Fall Wool"—includes all wool secured at second shearing in any calendar year and the first shearing of lambs under eight months of age.

"Tags"—are those received in original bags only and so marked.

2. This contract shall be for the years 1929 and 1930 and continue in full force and effect thereafter until cancelled, which may be done at the end of any calendar year after 1929 by either party giving written notice to the other between the 10th of November and the 10th of December of such year.

3. Nothing in this contract shall interfere with the Sheep Owner selling his wool at any time before shipment to Company or contracting it before shearing, provided he complies with conditions as set forth in paragraph four hereof.

4. If the Sheep Owner desires to sell as provided in paragraph three he hereby agrees to consult with the Company by wire, phone or letter before completing said sale. The Sheep Owner hereby agrees to pay to the Company at the time his wool is delivered to purchaser for its service available at all times, the sum of one (1) cent per pound for all Spring Wool and one-half (½) cent per pound for all Fall Wool and Tags produced or acquired by him during the life of this contract if he sells his wool without shipping to the Company.

5. If the Sheep Owner ships his wool to the Company as expected, the Company agrees to receive the same, unload, weigh, insure, store, handle in and out, ship said wool and also sell the same for the Sheep Owner in original bags if desired, and remit the proceeds; and for such additional service the Sheep Owner agrees to pay the sum of one (1) cent per pound on all Spring Wool and one-half (½) cent per pound on all Fall Wool and Tags so shipped and stored, in addition to those mentioned in paragraph four, making the total charges on Spring Wool two (2) cents per pound and on Fall Wool and Tags one (1) cent per pound.

6. If the Sheep Owner desires to have his wool sold by the Company when in storage, he shall so instruct the Company in writing and no wool will be sold without proper authorization from the Sheep Owner, and the Sheep Owner then agrees not to sell or price his wool to anyone except through the Company.

7. The storage period upon which all charges are based shall be from February 15th of any one year to February 14th, inclusive, of the following year, and if wool stored each year is carried over this storage period, February 14th, then the Sheep Owner shall pay an additional storage charge of one-tenth (1-10) of one cent per pound per month for each month or fraction thereof that said wool remains in storage.

8. If the signatures of sheep owners owning or controlling two million (2,000,000) pounds of Spring Wool clip are not obtained to this agreement and agreements similar thereto, prior to December 15, 1928, the Company shall have the option of terminating this agreement, said option to be exercised by written notice to the sheep owners. The resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company shall be absolutely conclusive as to the quantity of Spring Clip covered by signatures secured to this contract and contracts similar thereto, and in the event sufficient signatures are secured, this contract shall be binding on all parties during the entire term hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Sheep Owner has attached hereto his signature and the Company has caused this agreement to be executed by its duly authorized officer or agent, on the date first above written.

Free information regarding Wool Growers Incorporated can be secured by addressing the Northern California Wool Warehouse Company, Red Bluff, California. The San Francisco offices will be opened soon at 405 Sansome Street, in the same building with the California Wool Growers Association.

## AN AUSTRALIAN WAY OF MOVING SHEEP BY MOTOR

A novel method of packing sheep in motor lorries for transport has recently been devised and tested by S. r Edward Mitchell, a leading lawyer in Victoria and also owner of a large sheep station in the mountainous country lying in the north east of that state. Though the invention has been patented, some details of the superstructure on the chassis and method of loading may be of interest to readers.

A body of 18 feet in length and 7 feet in width, with a partition down the center sufficiently high to permit four decks for sheep lying in a semi-recumbent position, is placed on a six-wheel Thornycroft chassis. Each of the three top decks is movable, and can be packed away so that the truck may be used for ordinary cartage purposes when necessary. The method of loading is as follows: A chute is placed on the bottom of the car, and a number of sheep are driven up into each of the two compartments. Three sheep or four lambs are caught and placed side by side in a natural resting position; a strip of canvas about 2 feet, in width is then drawn across their backs and attached to the sides of the structure, being left just loose enough to enable the sheep to make their position comfortable, but to prevent them from getting on their feet. Three more sheep or four lambs are then placed in the same position, with their chests close to the rumps of the first row, and the process is repeated until seven rows of sheep or eight of lambs are in position on either side of the central division. The second floor or deck is next put down, and the chute lifted to its level, when loading is again proceeded with. It has been found under practical test that each of the four tiers will hold 42 fat grown sheep or 64 fat lambs of normal

size, a full load thus comprising 168 fat sheep or 256 fat lambs.

Trials under road conditions have shown that sheep and lambs will remain in the natural reclining position as described for some hours without attempting to get up. Partially loaded lorries have been run over bad bush tracks and after four or five hours' confinement the stock showed no signs of bruising or

stiffness on being released. Sheep breeders who have observed different tests express the opinion that it will be possible to carry sheep on 15 to 20 hours' non-stop runs, if necessary, without injury. Certainly the method of transport will be much cheaper than by railway. In spite of the chassis costing \$7000, and with gasoline at 52 cents a gallon, the operating cost, after allowing 17½ per cent for

depreciation, should not exceed 40 cents per mile. That means a full load of grown sheep should be carried 100 miles for 2 cents per head and lambs at about 1 1/3 cents each, though no doubt in actual practice the cost will be somewhat higher.

A. C. Mills.

Melbourne, Australia.

## A Portable Loading Chute for Sheep and Hogs

J. F. Wilson, College of Agriculture, University of California

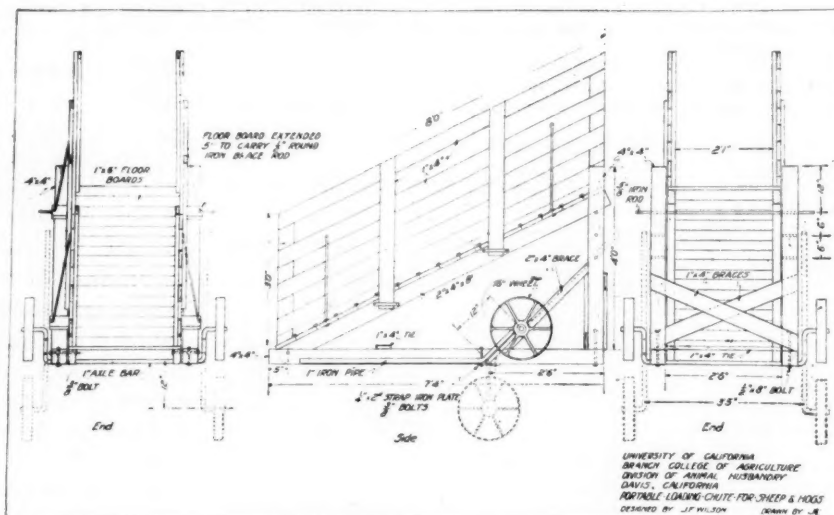
Most live-stock men, and especially breeders of purebreds, often have need of a loading chute for getting animals into and out of trucks or wagons. If the loading chute is made in a permanent setting, the animals to be loaded must always be moved to the chute. Then the truck must be backed up until it touches the chute. This is sometimes rather hard on the rear end of the truck or the front end of the chute or both, and, in addition is very inconvenient.

The loading device described here

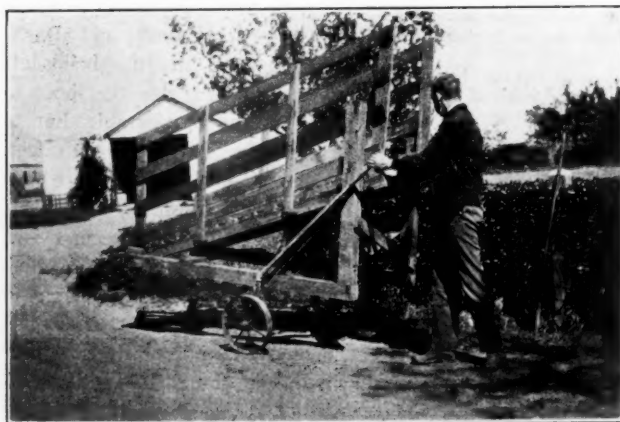
obviates the difficulties mentioned. By lifting the lever up, the chute is raised off the ground and may be pushed into

any position desired. When the lever is lowered, the wheels are raised to a point where they just miss contact with the ground, thus throwing the entire weight on the lower skids, and preventing the device from slipping out of place.

The axle used in the construction of the loading chute shown in the photograph was taken from a discarded manure spreader. The wheels may be of any convenient size, provided the bend in the axle is made slightly longer than the radius of the wheel.



The Plan of Construction of Chute.



Showing G. K. Swingle, prominent Shropshire breeder of Davis, California, demonstrating the 'portable' feature of the loading chute. It really takes a little more exertion than is indicated by Mr. Swingle's nonchalant posture.



The loading chute in position for loading. The wheels are not in contact with the ground and the entire weight of the chute rests on the skids.

## THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET

By Henry A. Kidder

November developments in the Boston wool market have not been without interest, though the actual situation has not been materially affected thereby. Outstanding features at home and abroad have been increased strength in primary and distributing markets, and strong openings in London and New Zealand auction markets. Naturally what has been happening in London has attracted most attention as affording a key to wool happenings, the world over. Yet considerable attention has been given to developments in other markets, as this is a time when wool men are eagerly looking for whatever line may be at the moment favorable to their side of the market.

The sixth and last series of the year of the London wool sales opened November 20, with available offerings of 116,000 bales. Opening results were even stronger than expert predictions, ranging from 5 to 10 per cent advance from the closing rates of the September series, according to the character and condition of the particular lot. The end of the series is set for December 5, and indications as this is written point to better clearances than at either the July or September series. What particularly interests wool men on this side is that this firmness pretty well dispels whatever fear may have previously existed regarding injurious competition with domestic wools in the Boston market.

Bradford made a big drive on the wool market in London and the Colonies, being particularly successful in the former and to a lesser extent in Australian markets, and for a time it looked as though the world's wool markets were on the toboggan. The London opening was really a test of the matter, though the fact that wools withdrawn from the September series had been sold between sales at material advances over withdrawn rates, in one case three pence above the highest bid available in September, forecast better prices. Such results are not uncommon where too great a pressure has been brought to bear upon a given market: that an abnormal movement toward a

lower price level may be followed by an equally abnormal rally in the other direction as soon as the pressure is relieved.

This is now frankly acknowledged in Bradford, where it is recognized that France and Germany really gained more from the efforts of Bradford to bear the market than did the merchants in that center. However that may be, the pressure has now been removed, and conditions are nearer normal in both London and Australia than they have been since May. It looks as though the London market would remain strong to the end of the series, especially for all desirable crossbreds, though Merinos have been relatively weaker than the finer grades. This is shown by an increasing volume of withdrawals, though the total of these will not reach anything like that reported at the September series.

Though American buyers are taking little wool at the current series, much interest is felt here in happenings abroad, as there is a sentimental connection between Boston and foreign markets, often all out of proportion to the actual takings of American buyers. Melbourne appears to have been more affected than Sydney as a result of the Bradford drive, and it took longer for the former to get back to normal. That has now been accomplished, and practically all Australian markets are operating on the same price levels. This has pretty well disposed of any fears which may have been felt by dealers and wool growers on this side regarding competition from thence for the remainder of the current wool year.

With all foreign markets showing increasing strength it is not to be wondered at that the Boston market should have shown some sort of a rally during the past month. In some lines the change for the better since last report has been quite notable. For instance, fine wools have recovered much of the previous decline and are now in a stronger position than at any time since the early summer. Gains of three cents or more are noted in selling prices of certain grades, with the mar-

ket still strong and tending upward, especially from the sellers' standpoint. The course of the market in some directions has been highly paradoxical. This is to be noted not only in the abnormal advances registered this season in medium Territory wools, which are now quoted 10 to 12 cents above the levels current a year ago, but in other directions as well.

For instance, half-blood Territory wools which are showing about the same percentage of gain as the medium grades, are now quoted on very nearly the same basis, for wools of Montana and similar growth, as can be obtained for fine and fine medium staple wools. The improvement in prices pretty clearly reflects the demand also. It is evident that the half-blood grade has fitted in better with mill needs and holds that unique position to this day. This tendency toward the low side is only one of the peculiar developments in this abnormal year in the Boston wool market.

The wool situation at the end of November is much more encouraging than previous reported. Fortunately for large holders of fine Territories there has been a decided trend towards wools of that character in recent trading, and the situation from that angle is greatly improved. Even it may be said that the possibility of the last half of the year finding the wool trade in the red ink column has been greatly lessened, if not entirely removed. Mill buyers have been proceeding along lines of least resistance, as usual, and have now turned to the finer grades, not only on account of larger stocks, but also on account of their relative cheapness.

The story in the local wool trade is that the bulk of the fine wools remaining unsold in this market are in strong hands, local gossip being that three of the leading houses are practically in control of the situation. As these houses are not usually regarded as cut-price merchants, it is believed that prices for the remainder of the year may be held on present or better price levels. In this particular, the situation is much better than it was even a month ago. Further advances are forecast in current trade opinion, though only



moderate price changes are predicted for the near future.

Half-blood wools of best character, Montana and similar, are strongly held at \$1.10 to \$1.12 clean, but the same grade in growths not considered quite so desirable is quotable at \$1.08 to \$1.10, while average wools sell for even less money. For the best lots there has been a distinct gain of about two cents clean basis during the past month. Similar strength is also noted in prices for fine and fine medium staple wools. Some lots of this grade are still to be had at \$1.08 to \$1.10 clean, but it is claimed that these are only average wools, and that the real market for standard fine wools of this grade is somewhere between \$1.10 to \$1.15, according to the courage of the seller and the necessity of the buyer.

There has recently been a radical change in the position of French combing and other short combing wools. It is claimed that the market has been well cleared of the cheaper lots, such as buyers for the larger mills and topmakers were willing to pay about a dollar clean for earlier. A big turnover of these wools was made earlier, and in some cases the demand has persisted, even though the lots desired are now actually costing more money. Lots that were freely sold not so long ago at \$1 to \$1.05 clean are now held at \$1.05 to \$1.08, and it is reported that a fair volume of sales is being made.

The position of the top makers has been one of the bright spots in the market. The demand for what is called short fine tops has evidently been unexpectedly good, and consequently the topmakers have been doing a heavy and generally profitable business. They have also been helped by an unusual demand for fine noils, which have been called for steadily by the woolen mills, and which have sold at extremely high prices. Some of the time the noils have brought better prices than were actually paid for the combing wools used. This is an abnormal condition, but it is something which has been of great assistance in working off some of the average and inferior fine wools, which otherwise might have gone a-begging.

Medium grades of Territory wools have

retained all of their previous strength, and in fact have gained a little in the trading of the past month. Current quotations for three-eighths-blood staple wool is \$1.05 to \$1.07, which perhaps is due to a growing scarcity in this grade, as well as a little additional courage on the part of holders. Both three-eighths-blood and quarter-blood staple wools are well cleared, and the remainders are in strong hands. Quarter-blood staple is quotable at 97 cents to \$1, and though sales are not large, owing to the sold-up condition of the market, the situation is very firm.

Considerable attention has been attracted to the position of Texas wools. Final clearance of the new fall wools was made early in November, practically the whole clip being taken over for account of Boston houses. The understanding here is that most of these wools were bought on order, or at least that the buyers knew where they could be placed before operating. Top prices, 35 to 36 cents, were paid for the accumulations sold at San Angelo and Kerrville at the end of the season.

In this market the clean cost of these wools is estimated at 93 to 95 cents, but it is understood that the transfers from the original buyers to the mills were made on a very narrow margin of profit. One big mill took big blocks of these wools, purchases for the season running into millions of pounds. Very little has been done during the month in eight-month's wool, as the market had previously been well cleared. Prices for this grade are consequently nominal. Twelve-months' wools have been selling slowly in this market, the few lots reported sold having been on a clean basis of \$1.10 to \$1.12, though some choice lots are held for more money.

Boston buyers have recently shown a little more interest in the unsold remainders of Texas twelve-months' wools in the country. At least two houses in Boston have been buying these wools, and it is said that the prices paid were several cents a pound less than earlier bids that were turned down by the growers. At last reports there was still unsold in the Texas field a volume of twelve-months' wool, variously estimated at 1,200,000 to

1,500,000 pounds. Efforts have also been made to clear the holdings stored at Roswell and Albuquerque, New Mexico, several hundred thousand pounds having been disposed of to eastern buyers, representing both mills and dealers. Apparently the reason for this renewed buying is found in reduced stocks here, as well as in the firmer tone noted recently in the Boston market.

There has been a decided swing towards higher price levels in the handling of Ohio and similar fleece wools during the past month. Even fine Delaines have shared in the upward movement, but the strength has been most noticeable in wools grading half-blood and below. Recent sales of standard Delaines have been made at 46 cents, though there are still some lots of less desirable wool that might possibly be had for less. On the other hand some holders are asking 47 cents for their best lots and are very firm at that. For the other grades there has recently been paid 40 cents for fine unwashed clothing, 52 cents for half-blood combing, 57 cents for three-eighths-blood combing and 56 cents for quarter-blood combing. While not all dealers have yet been able to realize these extreme prices, the situation is very firm, and no disposition is noted to throw these choice wools upon the bargain counter.

Woolen wools have been fairly active, but prices have not materially changed for either pulled or scoured Territories. New Mexico scoured wools are quoted at \$1.05 to \$1.10 for No. 1, \$1 to \$1.02 for No. 2 and 88 to 90 cents for No. 3. Baled scoured and carbonized California wools are selling slowly at 95 cents to \$1. Northern California wools, Mendocino and similar, have sold in the grease on the clean basis of \$1.05 to \$1.08.

The year ends with the Boston wool trade taking a cheerful view of the outlook, though best opinion here is that there is no possibility of anything approaching a "boom" likely to develop in nearby trading. Moderate improvement in the volume of trading and small but steady advances in prices is the most that is expected by the best posted men in the trade.

## News and Views of the Lamb Markets

### CHICAGO

November in the sheep house may be briefly summarized: Big runs sharp declines; light runs substantial bulges. As was the case in October the markets were alternately starved and surfeited, insuring sudden and violent fluctuations, which merely emphasizes the fact that at present levels a reasonable degree of stability is impossible, at least until some practical method of regulating supply is devised.

On the light runs, killers bought for numbers, ignoring decent culls, heavy lambs and bucks unless they were too 'ornery' to go with the load. When picking was easy they "sorted hell out of them," to paraphrase sheep house vernacular, made a special trade for throw-outs, swatted the native buck lamb vigorously and put the overweight type where they considered it belonged. Late in October the trade became accustomed to this condition, accepting it as a matter of course, jubilating, however, whenever it was possible to put on a quarter or half a dollar, or even a dime. Feeders needed lambs at all times, the eleventh hour element camping at the market somewhat hungrily. Twin price disturbing factors were native lambs and half-fat westerns out of cornfields.

A more even supply would have improved trading conditions considerably. Following the big week ending November 3, when Chicago received 97,000, and other markets were similarly burdened, the first full week of November delivered only 49,000 at Chicago, putting a prop under the price list. Following this came a week with 78,000, then 64,000 and finally a half week with only 30,000. Around the western market circle supply varied as much as 40,000 between weeks. This obviously made eccentricity. An increasing November grist from the northwestern spring wheat area did not improve trading conditions. The month's aggregate supply, about 880,000 at ten principal markets or 10,000 less than last year, was not excessive and had it been

evenly distributed daily mutations would have been less convulsing.

In trade circles, November is generally regarded as the worst month of the year, consequently nobody was surprised at what happened, in fact the month end advance was construed as a good omen, especially if Iowa lambs have been as closely marketed as trade scouts insist. During the first week of November following the late October debacle the country endeavored to repair the damage by cutting supply in half. The remedy was effective, prices advancing \$1 to \$1.50 per hundredweight, on the smallest one-week run since June. The top jumped to \$14.50 on natives and \$14.25 on fed westerns, bulk of the good natives selling at \$14@14.35, and the fed westerns at \$13.00@14.00.

Much of the price disturbance was caused by the native lamb, which constituted the major contribution to the supply. The secondary trouble was the warmed-up western dislodged from cornfields either by timidity among farmer feeders or bad weather. While native lambs have shown some improvement this year the usual grist of lame, halt and blind has reported. Just what possesses the average farmer to acquire a bunch of ewes at the pinnacle of a rise, treat them with indifference, raise a couple of crops of inferior lambs and then liquidate the investment on the resultant price decline is one of those deep, dark mysteries, explainable only on the theory that the great majority of people run with the crowd, accepting the advice of others concerning their operations even when such advice is dubious.

Another conundrum is the persistency with which the farmer feeders, ignoring the fundamental principles of animal nutrition, buy a band of western lambs in the fall, run them for a few weeks on scant pasture and then expect them to condition by a brief domicile in a corn belt. The thing can't be done although many imagine that they can get away with it. Hundreds of thousands of such lambs, in little better condition than when

taken out, have been returned to market to figure in red ink, selling \$1.00 per hundredweight or more below finished lambs. Such a programme is defeated year after year, at enormous economic and financial loss. Probably it will continue until the fleas unanimously desert their canine hosts.

Steady increase in lamb production has, fortunately for growers, been accompanied by expanding consumption. Pessimism was discredited by the excellent prices western growers realized on last year's crop. From now on increased production will be the result of multiplication of farm flocks, the range business having attained maximum volume. The so-called native or farm-grown lamb is an intermittent trade nuisance. A large percentage of such production is uneconomic in the sense that it is undesirable from the killer's standpoint and unprofitable for the grower. If western production was on the same indifferent quality basis the industry would "go broke." Increasing production is revealed by slaughter statistics which constitute the only reliable gauge, as public market figures are deceptive. During the first ten months of 1928, slaughter under federal inspection aggregated 11,246,034 against 10,717,714 during the corresponding period of 1927. While there is nothing alarming about this increase it demonstrates that production is well along in the expansion stage of the cycle. Additional proof of this is seen in October slaughter, 1,408,713 head getting the "knife" during that month compared with 1,193,671 during October, 1927. That prices were as well sustained is gratifying, indicating that consumption has been equal to production. Lamb has undoubtedly profited by high beef cost. With present pelt credits and good to choice lambs wholesaling at \$22 to \$25 per hundredweight in the carcass, the situation and prospect may both be considered reasonably healthy. Killers are paying \$10.50 to \$11 for cull native lambs and are getting \$18 to \$20 for common carcasses, revealing a healthy demand for cheaper meats.

Sheep prices are actually stable, not varying 25 cents per hundredweight over a long period. Killers are dependent on ewes for practically their entire dressed mutton supply. They get few yearlings and an occasional load of aged wethers is a novelty.

The range season just closed has been reasonably satisfactory. The crop has disappeared at good prices, much of it going directly into consumption. Feeders, east of the Missouri River with the possible exception of Iowa, purchased fewer lambs than in recent years, this applying especially to Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana. Sixty days ago Iowa was credited with housing a large number of western lambs, but riding the country has not revealed them, probability being that they have been shipped into various markets and absorbed. As to what is on feed in Nebraska, Colorado, and elsewhere in the trans-Missouri region one guess is as good as another, as no reasonably accurate data is available. A year ago a hue and cry was raised that northern Colorado concealed a sufficient number of lambs to swamp the late winter market, but nothing of that nature happened and it is a cinch bet that no deluge is on the horizon during the coming winter. By early January natives will have disappeared, or ceased to influence prices adversely, westerns concealed in cornfields will be out of the way and if the market does not go on to at least a \$14 basis much prediction will be discredited. The prompt manner in which top prices have recently hopped from \$13 back to \$14 is encouraging and should herald a still higher market as the winter works along. Visible supply is concentrated in strong hands and low temperatures stimulate consumption. Markets seldom repeat the previous year's performance; yet it has occurred. In any event equalization of the movement from January on will put the feeder in a much stronger strategic position than otherwise. A situation such as developed at Chicago not long since when packers went over the week end with two days' kill on hand does not make for stability.

J. E. Poole.

### OMAHA

Fat lamb prices at Omaha during November remained consistently below corresponding 1927 levels for the first time since early in the year and finished the month at steady to a little lower than those current at the end of October.

The month's run at about 169,000 head was the largest for November since 1922 but was not of excessive volume, the margin over recent years being relatively small. Movement of native lambs to eastern markets, however, picked up and intermittent large receipts at some points in the East provided a bearish influence on some days. A sluggish eastern dressed market prior to the Thanksgiving holiday was also a depressing factor on live prices at that time.

The trend of values was erratic. On Monday, November 5, the top had dropped to \$12.75 on fat lambs but by Friday of that week had reached \$13.60, with the bulk bringing \$13.25@13.50. From this point on prices declined for two weeks with mild interruptions until, by the 23rd of the month, the best lambs were bringing \$12.50, with the bulk moving at \$12.25@12.50. In the three days just before Thanksgiving light supplies brought about a sharp reaction and the top was returned to \$13.35, with the bulk at \$13.00@13.25, and on the last day of the month sales were 10@25 cents below these levels.

Most of the lambs arriving during the month were fed westerns and some natives, with a few western wheatfield offerings that carried a killer end. General quality was pretty good but strictly choice lambs were scarce. A moderate showing of fed shorn lambs was included in the run and the spread between them continued relatively narrow, seldom amounting to over a dollar.

There was good demand for feeding lambs and although prices followed the general trend of fat stuff, final sales were quotably steady for the month. Total shipments of feeders during the 30-day period were nearly 41,000 head, compared with 53,500 shipped out during November of last year and 46,500 head in 1926.

Bulk of the supply consisted of unfin-

ished comebacks and western wheatfield lambs lacking killer flesh and sold at \$11.75@12.75 mainly. Top was \$13.00 and medium lambs had to sell as low as \$11.00. By the end of the month demand was centered in good lambs averaging 65 to 70 pounds and there has been a broad inquiry for such kinds since the first of the current month, with \$13.25 paid for good 68-pounders as this is written.

Fat ewes sold mainly at \$6.00@6.65 during November, or practically the same as late in October. Since the first of December the best have touched \$7. Demand for feeding and breeding stock showed a seasonal contraction and by the end of the month packers were taking nearly everything that came. When any of these classes did sell it was at sharp discounts from prices in force awhile back.

K. H. Kittoe.

### KANSAS CITY

The November lamb market broke 90 cents and made a full recovery. On the October close best fat lambs brought \$13.65. At a low point in November the top was \$12.75 and on the last day of November the top was \$13.65, or November close was the same as the October close. Except for short periods of strength the general course in the market in the first three weeks was downward, but it took less than a week to make a full recovery. The spread in quotations kept well within the \$1 range; killers, showing a disposition to buy all kinds and classes, kept the supply cleaned up closely.

The general features for the month were the completion of the range lamb movement and the beginning of the runs from feed lots. Such a period is usually accompanied by wide price swings and an uncertain demand. Considering that the past month was such a period the price movement was unusually small, and the trade displayed more than normal stability. That the market is starting the winter feeding season well above \$13 is encouraging, but feeders are showing a disposition to hold back for rising prices. There are more lambs on feed than December 1 last year but the supply is distributed differently, more east of the Missouri River and fewer west of that



line. The western feeders evidently will hold for the late winter market, and if the more eastern feeder can be encouraged to market the bulk of his supply in the next sixty days the western feeder will be in a strong position. However, if too many hold back the late market will not be as good as usual.

In most of the corn belt weather conditions during the month were not as favorable as usual. Heavy rains, some snow and muddy fields kept lambs from making their usual early gains. Thus far marketing has been principally of the heavy lambs. In a number of cases feeders have shorn their lambs before marketing.

While the movement of range lambs to market has been completed for this year, reports indicate that feeders are receiving feeding lambs from many sections of the West. The next few days will conclude this movement. Lambs that have gone on feed are a little lighter, in the average than last year, but the per cent of heavy lambs is as large as it should be. Feeders are pretty well educated to the fact that killers prefer fat lambs weighing 80 to 87 pounds. In some cases heavy lambs have been sorted off for early marketing and the light weights are being held for a late feeding.

There is nothing in the general situation that would indicate lower prices in the next thirty days. Dressed lamb is in fairly active demand, wool prices are firm and other by-products are selling readily. The increase in the number on feed is not large enough to over supply outlet channels if proper distribution is made. As the season advances, condition of fed lambs will improve and producers can have that as the basis for expecting higher prices.

Late in November fat ewes sold up to \$7 or fully \$1 higher than the low point of the month and 25 cents above late October. Yearlings brought \$9.50 to \$10.25 and shorn wethers \$7.50 to \$8.25. In the first week of the month ewes were offered freely, largely culls and common kinds. Old ewes on feed are in no larger supply than last winter, in fact feeding of old sheep will not show any liberal proportions until feeders can get thin

classes lower. It is not advisable to carry lambs into the yearling stage for feeding, in fact the whole industry is as near a strictly lamb basis as it is possible to get it.

November receipts were 85,500, about 1,000 less than a year ago, but in line with other Novembers. In the eleven months receipts totaled 1,668,639 compared with 1,519,156 in the same period in 1927 and 1,676,228 in the eleven months of 1926.

C. M. Pipkin.

#### DENVER

Although sheep supply was quite liberal during November, the demand was good and values were well maintained both in fat lambs and on feeders. Receipts totaled 243,469 head compared to 203,347 in November, 1927. Buyers took the stock readily and the volume of business was large.

Early in November, good quality fat lambs were selling at \$13 to \$13.10 and about the same level of prices prevailed at the close of the month. Feeder lambs were changing hands early in the month at \$12.75 to \$13 with the same grades moving at \$13 to \$13.25 at the close. Better fat ewes sold throughout the month in a range of \$5.50 to \$6.

Total receipts of sheep and lambs on the Denver market for the year 1928 to date are larger than for any other year in the history of the market with the exception of 1925, when 2,357,010 head arrived at market. At the close of the month, the receipts for the current year totaled 2,230,000 head, leaving only approximately 127,000 head to be received up to the close of December to make 1928 a record year for sheep receipts at the Denver market. While it is doubtful if this number will be reached by the end of the year there is every indication that receipts will come close to the record.

W. N. Fulton.

#### ST. JOSEPH

Sheep receipts for November were 87,811 compared with 97,666 the same month a year ago. Bulk of the month's supply was fed lambs with scattering shipments of rangers and natives. While

the lamb market was uneven, there were no sharp breaks or advances, and top fed lambs ranged \$12.75@13.50, the closing top being the latter figure, with rangers at \$13.25 and natives \$13.00. Clips sold \$12.25@12.50 on the close and feeders \$12.25@12.75. Compared with a month ago values are little changed. Aged sheep were scarce on late days and closing prices are around 25 cents higher than a month ago. Fat ewes are \$6.00@6.75, wethers \$8.00@8.25 and yearlings \$10.00@10.25.

H. H. Madden.

#### THE FAT STOCK SHOW AT SAN FRANCISCO

Unusual success attended the initial event in the way of the fat stock show which was put on by the officials of the new stockyards at South San Francisco, November 13, 14 and 15.

The show was limited to entries in single and carlot classes for finished steers, sheep, and hogs. The championship award for a pen of fifty lambs went to the Wood Live Stock Company of Spencer, Idaho, on a very uniform and well finished lot of Hampshires weighing 91 pounds. The second award was taken by W. J. Burgess of Stockton, on a pen of Shropshires. Frank Brown and Sons of Oregon were third on a pen that had received the grand championship award during the Portland show the previous week. H. B. Duff of Portland, Oregon, also had a very good pen that was just outside of the money. The awards were made by Prof. Robert F. Miller of University Farm, Davis, California.

The sensation of the week was the sale of the prize-winning stock which took place on Thursday. The grand South-down wether which was champion in the single classes was from the flock of Frank Brown and Sons. When brought to the auction ring the bidding of this lamb opened at \$1.00 per pound and the sale was made at \$10.00 per pound. One dollar and fifty cents per pound was paid for another wether which was champion in the junior division for high school students. The exhibitor of this wether was Philip Levy,

Santa Rosa, California. The grand champion carload of lambs exhibited by the Wood Live Stock Company sold at 34 cents per pound to the Western Meat Company of San Francisco. The second prize pen brought 20 cents and the third prize pen 25 cents.

There was excitement in the selling of fat steers. The grand champion individual steer brought \$1.50 per pound. It was exhibited by Mrs. D. E. Alexander, Klamath Falls, Oregon. A yearling Hereford steer exhibited by Wm. Briggs and Son, Dixon, California, brought \$1.25 per pound; \$1.50 was paid for an Angus from the herd of J. A. Almhurst, Merced, California. The grand carload of steers sold at 21 cents per pound. For the first prize two-year-olds, the Dangberg Land and Livestock Company, Minden, Nevada, received 22½ cents per pound.

The unusual interest shown by all butchers and packers speaks well for the future of the South San Francisco market. Many of the prices paid surpassed those received at any other sale. In addition there was remarkable continuation of good bidding for the whole list of the offerings, which included twenty carloads of cattle and seven loads of sheep in addition to a large number of single animals.

#### WETHER SELLS AT ELEVEN DOLLARS PER POUND

At the Los Angeles Live Stock Show on December 7 the grand champion wether was sold by auction at \$11 a pound. The purchase was made by the Newhouse Hotel of Salt Lake City. This wether, which was a Southdown lamb, was exhibited by J. D. Harper of Dixon, California.

#### BREEDING AND FAT SHEEP AT AMERICAN ROYAL

(Continued from page 18)

champion was a Hampshire lamb bred and exhibited by Thousand Springs Farm of Wendell, Idaho. In the pens, the championship was awarded to Chase Bros. on a pen of Southdowns, and the reserve championship went to a pen of Hampshires shown by Thousands Springs Farm.

#### JUDGING RAMBOUILLETS

I have been watching some of these professional sheep judges at live-stock shows give their decisions on Rambouillet sheep. These sheep are supposed to be stud flocks, or seed flocks, and to be typical of the breed. But if some of the placings I have seen lately are correct, the identity of the breed is about to become obliterated. A sheep might have a fine fleece and be utterly lacking in the qualities of broad muzzle, good head and horns, straight back and legs and general conformation, and yet be placed at the head of a class. I believe we should have a score card which defines the percentage of each characteristic of the breed and that in judging, these should be tallied and the result determined from those figures. The Rambouillet Association should do that itself, but it seems to be more intent on smaller questions. Perhaps the National Wool Grower can make some suggestions that will help to solve the question.

Bystander.

#### AROUND THE RANGE COUNTRY

(Continued from page 20)

##### COLORADO

Plenty of snow has come in recent weeks to provide moisture for live stock, especially on the desert ranges, but the moisture came too late for producing much forage, hence the ranges generally are rather poor and short of feed. Live stock are mostly in good shape, having suffered only slightly during one cold, stormy period in the eastern portion. Live-stock shipments have continued through the month, especially from the southeastern counties.

##### Meeker

November was a very wet month, bringing heavy rains and considerable snow, and the range feed is now very poor, due to the dry summer weather and the heavy fall of rain and snow. We had a snowfall from one to three feet in depth in this section the middle of October. With the exception of a very small number, the ewes are fed during the winter, corn and cottonseed being used largely. At present \$10 will buy alfalfa hay in the stack; later on, however, it will be higher.

I believe the Biological Survey has done good work in this section and I do not think that a bounty law would be of any benefit in winter, as everybody traps for furs then.

A much larger number of ewe lambs were kept this fall for building up the ewe bands.

John Jacobs.

##### ARIZONA

Range and live-stock conditions are uneven over the state, some sections having had ample moisture and now have plenty of forage while other sections have had dry weather and are now suffering a feed shortage. Droughty conditions prevail from Yavapai County to the northwestward, whence heavy live-stock shipments have occurred. Fair to poor live-stock and range conditions prevail in the Holbrook section; but conditions are good around Whiteriver and Nogales.

##### Heber

Range conditions have been benefited by several rains during October. Feed is now fair on the foot hills, but no desert feed is yet in sight; only about 30 per cent of the ewes will go through the winter without feeding. Corn and cottonseed cake are fed as needed. Alfalfa hay to be fed on the farm where it was grown is offered now at \$14 to \$18 a ton.

Bred ewes of good ages are selling at \$12 to \$14 a head; yearling ewes are quoted at \$12 to \$13; and ewe lambs can be had at 11 to 12 cents a pound.

Considering the money available, the Biological Survey is doing good work on the coyote problem; I personally think, however, that a bounty law, to operate in addition to the work of the Survey, would help a very great deal.

G. H. Wilbur.

##### NEW MEXICO

Wintry weather has prevailed, with occasional cold, stormy periods, and intervals of mild weather. Live stock are mostly in good shape, some of them being excellent. Ranges and pastures are mostly in good condition, a few localities having excellent pasturage.

##### Aztec

We have had considerable moisture recently, but up to date (December 6) it has not been cold. Feed on the range

is short, but well matured and sheep are doing well on it. The sheep here are all winter-fed. Cottonseed cake and corn are purchased in most instances. Alfalfa hay in the stack is quoted from \$17 up to \$20 a ton.

The majority of sheepmen feel the need for a change in the present way of selling their wool clip. Most of them favor cooperative marketing, but are slow to adopt that method.

Sheepmen all over the country should give better support to the Eat More Lamb Campaign, and to their organizations. Money so spent is well invested. But a good many are too much inclined to "Let George do it."

Temple H. Cornelius.

#### Hope

We are trying a cooperative wool selling scheme handled through the Bond Baker Company at Roswell, but have not been very successful so far; the future outlook is a little better however.

There is very little work done by the Biological Survey in this district and most of the growers themselves pay a bounty of from \$5 to \$20 for coyotes. On this account I think a bounty law in addition to the work of the Survey would be very effective.

Most of our sheep are run in enclosures fenced with wool-proof fencing. This, on account of the inefficiency of a good deal of the help we employed formerly, has proven very satisfactory.

The fall weather has been mild and there is good feed on the winter range. Cottonseed cake, however, is fed to nearly all of the range ewes during the winter months. This is costing us now between \$40 and \$50 a ton.

Practically all of the ewe lambs are retained by the growers. Some few have changed hands at \$8.50 a head, and ewes, both yearlings and those of mixed ages, are moving at from \$10 to \$12.

J. B. Runyan.

#### CALIFORNIA

Pastures have been favored generally by plenty of sunshine and mild weather with generous showers, especially over the northern portion. Pastures are improving. The lambing season is beginning with favorable weather conditions.

The final alfalfa cuttings were mostly made early in the month. Live stock are generally in good condition, and doing very well.

#### WESTERN TEXAS

A slight seasonal deterioration of the range has occurred, with a few scattering reports of live-stock shrinkage during some of the colder storms; but generally the condition of live stock is from fair to excellent, and of ranges from fair to good.

#### Ft. Worth

Temperatures during the month of November ranged from a low point of 32 degrees to a high one of 68. Grass is still good and a rainfall in good season will insure early wells. A good deal of feeding is done here during the winter, as not more than 20 per cent of the ewes go through without feed. Cottonseed cake and pastures are generally used to supplement the range forage.

We have more trouble in this section from dogs than from wolves. Some of us are of the opinion that a bounty law would help a lot in controlling predatory animals.

Better sheep, purebred rams especially, and better care are needed to obtain a greater yield from investments made in the sheep business. We need also to pool our wools and have them classified so that we can get better prices.

Dr. Chas. H. Harris

#### Denton

Weather during the past month has been very favorable, with sufficient rainfall. Winter wheat and oats are green and grazing is fine.

Most of the ewes are sheltered and fed during the winter months. This is an early lambing section, with a large per cent of lambs dropped in the fall and early winter months and pushed for early spring markets, many of them going to the fancy Easter market. Rambouillet ewes are used almost entirely, with a good many growers using mutton-type rams.

Growers of this section seem to prefer to sell their wool direct to buyers when it is high, and do a lot of complaining about this system when wool is cheap.

The Biological Survey trappers are at

work in some eight or ten counties in this, the northern part of Texas. They, with the aid of local hound men, are accounting for many wolves, and it looks like a good clean-up. Opinion, however, seems to favor the idea of having a bounty law in addition to the work of the Survey.

P. T. Underwood.

#### GROWING WOOL IN AUSTRALIA

(Continued from page 24)

his saddle bags will be found a pair of shears for tagging sheep, some blow fly poison, and in many sections crow or eagle poison. These birds destroy many young lambs or pick the eyes out of cast sheep. The carcass is filled with poison and left for a bait for any predatory animal which may come that way. A paddock rider may have up to 5,000 sheep under his charge. During lambing season or times of blow fly infestation the work is much greater and more men are added to the force.

The law prescribes the wage scale for each type of work performed on the station and covers the number of hours of labor and the type of housing provided for the hand. The manager of a station will frequently have from one to a dozen "jackeraos" under him. A "jackerao" is a young man who has completed a course of training in some college and who finishes his education by doing a year's work on some station in order to better prepare himself in the management of either his own or some one else's station. It is a very general practice for young men to take this year's work away from home even though they may come from large stations themselves.

#### Feed for Drought

The mild climate in Australia eliminates winter housing or hand feeding through winter months. The worry of the sheepman is one of droughts rather than one of blizzards. They occur about once in ten years. Only limited amounts of reserve forage crops are produced and these are generally stored on the stations producing them to be used in event of an emergency. These reserve stores may be in hay or in the form of ensiled crops, the silo merely being a large pit dug in the ground in which the crop is placed.



If corn is used the bundles are placed in the hole and built up in the form of a pyramid and the hole covered with earth. In using the pit it is opened at one end and the section of fodder is drawn out then the next section and so on. The claim is made that crops may be kept perfectly for several years in this manner.

The forage which can be purchased is generally alfalfa hay or oats or wheat hay. The last two are generally cut in small pieces and sold in bags. Prices for this forage are high and transportation costs prohibitive. Hay that may cost \$25 per ton at point of production may carry an equal freight cost to point of delivery besides a wagon haul up into the hundreds of miles before the owner's station is reached. Oats generally wholesale at from 75 cents to a dollar and corn from a dollar to a dollar and seventy cents per bushel at point of origin. The above prices are for normal seasons. Acute drought conditions may cause prices to double. The favorite feed for sheep is a combination of several varieties of ground grains and linseed or cotton seed meal mixed with about ten per cent of molasses. This is pressed into cubes some three fourths of an inch square. About four ounces of this feed is required daily to sustain life in a sheep and is the amount usually fed.

Droughts are a source of great loss to the sheep owner. The drought in Queensland during the past four years has caused a death loss variously estimated between five and seven million head of sheep.

Water is another item of great importance. River systems are few and vast areas of country over which sheep are grazed must depend upon surface water or wells. Much of the well water is highly charged with minerals and not fit for stock to drink. On the better managed stations an elaborate system of surface tanks to hold rain water or dammed "billabongs," the eroded channels of old river beds is found. As one manager puts it, "there is always a chance for feed in dry weather if your credit is good or there are trees to lop, but when your water is gone you are through."

In many of the larger stations the ewe flock is found on fairly good range while the wether band will be back in the dry country largely on salt bush or cotton bush where the carrying capacity is limited to the water supply available.

Lambing generally takes place in the fall to avoid the extreme heat of the summer and also secure better feed. The fall born lambs are sheared at the regular spring shearing. This wool, while short, is very light in shrink and considered very desirable for manufacturing fine flannels and underwear, so generally commands a premium on the market.

Ewes failing to lamb at the regular time are mated for spring lambing and if an owner has a particular fine sire it is not unusual to keep him in service through most of the year. This accounts for the large number of lambs which are credited to top sires.

#### Types of Sheep

As before stated the sheep of Australia run largely to Merino blood. During the war, when the crossbred wools were in demand, there was a slight swing towards the production of wools of that type. In 1920 about 30 per cent fell in the crossbred class. Since that time the tendency has been to revert to Merinos and today only some 18 per cent of Australian wools are classed as crossbreds. This is due largely to the low price of mutton and the character of the range. Long hauls to market and low prices for the carcass discourage the expansion of the mutton end of the business, while wool represents large sums of money in a concentrated package for delivery. In Victoria and Tasmania, however, crossbreds are gaining. This is due to better market facilities, more abundant pasturage and the growing practice of running small flocks in conjunction with diversified farming. The crossbreds are mostly Merino and long wool with varying percentages of Merino blood. A more common cross being one-half to three-fourths Merino.

#### Chance for Expansion

As to the further expansion of the sheep industry in Australia there is some diversity of opinion. Many feel that the limit has been nearly reached while a

few maintain that there is still an opportunity for 20 to 25 per cent more sheep than the country is now carrying. Australia is today carrying almost a record number of sheep, nearly 105,000,000 head. Four different times drought conditions have reduced her flocks when she was around the 100,000,000 mark and to date no satisfactory plan has been evolved to meet such a situation. The constant encroachment of the small farmer or "cockey" on the better range, the gradual increase in production costs, and the unfavorable attitude of the government toward the continued holding of large tracts of land in the hands of an individual or company are factors which have a direct bearing on future expansion. The sheep of today are larger than in former times and shear more wool. This means greater food consumption per head so there seems no reason to dispute the statement that, range considered, Australia is the heaviest stocked in her history. A few men are optimistic over continued development of new areas and expansion in older sections. The more practical ones are concerned with the lessened carrying capacity of many sections which have long been in use for sheep range and view with skepticism some of the claims for the newer lands.

There remains the possibility of increased production per head. Australia is now producing better than four pounds of clean wool from each sheep which is equivalent to an average clip of 11½ pounds in the range sections of the United States. Sheepmen know that increase in this direction can at the best be only very slow. There seems more ground to justify the opinion that Australia may show a decrease in wool production rather than a further expansion.

While more lambs are being produced in territory east of Chicago and there is a disposition to carry them into the winter that supply is being better distributed than formerly. They go to Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburg and lesser points instead of creating jams at Buffalo. Jersey City has passed out as the stormy petrel of the trade, gluts at that market being a thing of the past.

## Sheep Interests in Australia and New Zealand

By A. C. Mills

Melbourne,  
October 16, 1928

Wool selling arrangements have been considerably disorganized in all Australian centers during the past month by a strike among wharf laborers. For a time in September the position was such, owing to the uncertainty of being able to ship purchases, that by mutual agreement buyers and the selling brokers decided to suspend auctions. Subsequently, however, volunteer non-union labor was engaged for loading and since then there has been no material hitch. Whether the breakdown in the sale roster will be to the benefit or disadvantage of growers, the future course of the market can alone show. One thing is fairly certain, though, and that is that it will now probably be impossible to offer the 1,400,000 bales, previously decided on, before the Christmas recess.

When the sales were resumed early in October a distinct drop in the market was evidenced. As compared with September rates Merinos were down 5 to 7½ per cent, with doubtful yielding wools irregular and somewhat difficult to sell. Crossbreds and comebacks, which hardly come on the market until the October series, were quoted at 7½ to 10 per cent lower for fine grades and 5 to 7½ per cent down for medium counts compared with the opening prices of last season. This represented a big fall in comparison with the closing rates in March last, but as an offset fleeces are much bulkier, and the weights cut per head show a material increase on last season, so the financial results from equal flocks are not far behind.

Growers generally are accepting the lower basis of values and withdrawals at auction have not been heavy. Competition, except for doubtful yielding wools, has been strong, Japan and Germany being the principal buyers. As one trade reporter puts it, Japan today is playing somewhat the same role as America has done in years gone by, and any wools coming within the scope of her competition have been making very full rates.

The following details of the range of current prices which obtained during the last Melbourne auctions may be of interest to readers. Best Riverina fleeces 64's to 70's, 48 cents; 64's, 46 cents; 60's, 40 cents; good Riverina fleece, 38 cents; average Riverina fleece, 32 cents; best necks and broken, 40 cents; good, 36 cents; pieces, 30 cents; bellies, good staple, 28 cents; bellies burry and short, 20 cents; best locks, 20 cents; average, 18 cents.

Best comeback fleece, 44 cents; good, 38 cents; average, 34 cents; burry and wasty fleece, 30 cents; fine crossbred, good, 40 cents; fine crossbred, ordinary, 28 cents; medium crossbred, good, 30 cents; average, 28 cents; coarse crossbred, good, 36 cents; average, 20 cents.

According to statistics issued by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers the quantity of wool received into store up to September 30 this year was 959,371 bales. Of these 162,361 had been sold, and 3,159 shipped unsold, leaving 793,851 on hand. The corresponding figures for 1927 were 974,449 received, 314,582 sold, 4,703 shipped unsold, and 655,164 stocks. It will be noted that actual sales this season have been very little more than half of those of 1927, owing, of course, to the wharf laborers' hold-up.

The opening of the frozen lamb export season has also been interfered with to some extent by the fear of industrial disturbances. Apart from the possibility of shipments being delayed, the Victorian Meat Exporters Association has been unable to reach a definite wage agreement with the members of the Meat Industry Employees Union. The men are at present working on last year's rates, but in view of the possibility of them striking for higher pay, exporters have restricted their buying in the country to a very small compass. The companies are, however, operating freely in the sale yards, so most of the seaboard freezing works are killing good tallies of spring lambs.

A little over a month ago the buying basis in the Melbourne yards was 16 cents per pound, bare meat, for prime

lambs weighing 30 to 32 pounds dressed. Lately, due to heavier supplies, and to a material drop in skin values, price has been about 13 cents for first grades and not over 12 cents for seconds, with Sydney rates a shade lower. The bulk of the yardings hardly come up to top grade, the dry spring having given the lambs a setback.

Fortunately the dry spell, so far as the southeastern section of the Commonwealth is concerned, was broken by good rains that set in about a fortnight ago. These completely altered the pastoral outlook over most of the country from which export lambs are drawn, and the quality should improve from now on. While the break in the weather is likely to increase the lamb supply it will probably have the opposite effect on yardings of sheep. With sufficient feed in sight graziers will be tempted to hold, especially as the prices being offered by packers are by no means high. For instance, the latter were last week buying prime crossbred wethers, dressing under 56 pounds, on the basis of from 7 cents to 8 cents per pound, bare meat, in the Melbourne yards. At the same time they were only paying to 6½ cents for heavy wethers and about 5 cents for aged ewes.

Though the above rates do not represent very much to the grower, the purchases by the meat exporters have offered considerable relief to the heavily supplied markets. Indeed, it is safe to say that had it not been for the operations of shippers there would have been a slump in values. As it was, rates maintained a fairly steady level right through the spring, though naturally an occasional extra heavy yarding caused some fluctuations. Shorn fat wethers suitable for the medium class butchering trade have been selling at from \$4.32 to \$4.80 and ewes to about \$4.50, during the last two to three months. I see that between July 1 to September 30, just on 450,000 head of sheep, besides nearly 250,000 lambs, have been killed for the export trade.

New Zealand is having an early and favorable spring. According to my latest advices the lambing has so far been excellent and as the mortality has been light

the percentage marked promises to be at least up to the average of a good season.

It is anticipated that the freezing works in the north of the North Island will commence to operate earlier than usual this season, owing to the mild winter experienced. Killings will probably commence in earnest early in November and for the above reasons there is every promise of a long run. I have not been able to hear if breeders in the north are selling lambs forward to packers, but

reports are coming through of fairly heavy sales in Otago, South Island.

The prices paid, taking the weather and other contingencies into account, are exceptionally good. One owner has sold the whole of his lambs, for delivery in February, at \$7.20 per head, while another has sold at slightly over this price. The sale note in some cases makes provision for rape feeding, but even taking this into account, the owners, without accepting any risk, are getting a particularly good price. Recent sales are reported at \$6.24 to \$7.80 per head.

## Letter From a Shepherd to His Pal

Somewhere in the Rocky  
Mountains,  
December, 1928.

Mrs. Anson Marble Farleigh,  
To Dr. Adolphe Kartoff and  
Mr. Richard Wormwood,  
Tomboy Sanitarium.

My dear friends:

In the event these lines reach you or fall into the hands of any living person, the following is a true account of what happened the night Ern Hastings and I disappeared from the Tomboy Sanitarium:

We were on our way to Wickalulu, Ern and I, intending to see "The Wild Herring," which was then being shown at the Orpheum. It must have been about six-thirty in the evening. Driving down the lane leading from the Tomboy to the highway the car lights shone full on the figure of a tall bulky-looking person standing by the roadside. As we approached the man waved his arm, and Ern, thinking of course that it might be some neighbor wanting an accommodation from town, stopped his coupe and let down the window. No sooner had he done this than the man leaped to the runboard and with incredible swiftness struck him over the head with the butt of a heavy long-barreled revolver. It was a terrific blow and Ern crumpled under it as if he had been struck dead. I screamed loudly for help, but the next instant I felt a hand clutch at my throat

and the world around me began to sway and lose itself in darkness.

When I regained consciousness it was daylight and I found myself securely bound and very effectively gagged, as was the case also with Ern. Somewhere, in the meantime, we had changed cars, for we now lay huddled in the back of a light sedan. Ern had a deep gash over his left eye and must have bled profusely; he was sick still, and quite weak. A rough bandage had been wound around his head and antiseptics applied, at which I wondered even at the time. The curtains were pulled down and we could see nothing of the country we passed through. In this way we traveled all day. Once our captor stopped and filled his tank with gas, evidently from a container that was hidden near the road. Then we struck mountain country, the car traveled much slower and it was necessary frequently to drive long distances in low gear.

Night had fallen when we finally drew up in front of a log cabin in a deep lonely hollow. Here our captor backed the car into a dense cluster of willows and opened the door. It was the first time either of us had an opportunity to have a good look at him. A large man with heavy black hair and beard, both of which badly needed the services of a barber. At first glance he appeared to be strong and husky, but this impression was swiftly dispelled by a deep pallor that marked his countenance. His eyes, too,

burned in a feverish way, suggesting somehow a wasting disease that was undermining him. I thought at once of pulmonary phthisis.

"Here we are," he greeted us. "Sorry I had to be so rough."

With that clumsy apology he lifted first Ern and then me to the ground. With a few deft jerks he untied the ropes that held us bound, so that we could stand on our feet. But before he released our arms he snapped on a pair of handcuffs, linking Ern and me together arm to arm.

Ern was still too weak to fully comprehend all that was taking place. "What's the big idea?" he managed to stammer. "Are we kidnapped for ransom?"

The man shook his shaggy head. "No, I've got more money than I'll ever be able to spend. What I want is something money can't buy. You'll find out in time. Just don't try to escape." He tapped his coat pocket significantly and we saw the bulge of the gun beneath.

Thus he led and pushed us into the cabin. Here a surprise awaited us. The cabin was very comfortably furnished, three rooms, a kitchen and two bedrooms. The kitchen served as dining and living room. There were three shelves of books, most of which seemed to deal with medicine and pathology. These things fell under our eyes one by one, after our captor had lighted a lamp. He immediately began to busy himself over the kitchen stove and in a little while had an appetizing meal under way. We were nearly famished, having had nothing to eat since the day before. But even stronger than our hunger was our curiosity. Why did this man want to hold us captive? What was his object?

"Dinner is ready," he then broke in upon our thoughts. He flung a snow-white table cloth over the table and from a cupboard drew genuine Dresden china tableware. The knives and forks were of silver, and there were Irish linen napkins.

I read a thought in Ern's face. If this man would now unlock the handcuffs—but it was evident that our captor had the same thought in mind, for he referred



to it directly. "No, you won't get away that easy," he said, as if he had divined Ern's mind. "You'll have to eat together and get along the best way you can. Sorry, but it can't be helped."

We were too hungry to indulge in further speculations and fell to, eating heartily for the first time in more than twenty-four hours. Ern was rapidly getting back to normal again and I could see that he was already beginning to think of ways and means to effect our escape. The trouble with him is that his face too plainly mirrors his thoughts. For our captor, who was now sitting opposite us at the table, reminded him of the futility of trying to elude him.

For a little while we ate in silence. Then I risked a question. "Who are you?" I put the question timidly. "And won't you tell us why you have brought us here, if it was not for money?"

The man gallantly. "I am Henri DeWalt," he said, and a sudden terror gripped me like a vise, and I choked on my food. I remembered having read the name in large headlines only a short time before. The sheriffs of three states were looking for this man—an escaped maniac, a dangerous madman who had snuffed out the lives of half a dozen human beings.

He seemed to sense my terror. "You—have heard of me?"

I thought it best to lie. "No, I do not seem to be able to recall the name. But you will do us a favor if you will just tell us what your object was in bringing us to this place. If it is money—"

At that he leaned across the table with a gesture of the utmost contempt. "Money!" he cried, and his dark eyes burned fiercely beneath their heavy lashes, "what is money to me? Six months is all the time the doctors have given me to live. And I have a million in my own right. For two years now I have fooled the doctors. I am still alive. And," here his eyes narrowed and his face took on a sinister expression as he looked directly at Ern, "if my plans mature according to schedule I'll be alive for many years to come."

(To be continued)

## LIVESTOCK HUSBANDRY ON RANGE AND PASTURE

A notable contribution to the literature of our country, pertaining to live stock, has just issued from the press. It is entitled "Livestock Husbandry on Range and Pasture," by Professor Arthur W. Sampson of the University of California; and is a practical treatise on the production of sheep, goats and cattle, together with a study of the various problems concerned therewith.

Whereas this book is largely "intended to provide systematic instruction for those who wish to train themselves as range technicians," and undoubtedly will find great favor as a text book for use in agricultural colleges, it seems to me that no stockman could fail to gather many new ideas and a lot of useful information from it.

The following, quoted from the preface, will best give the presentation of the subject material:

"Part one, 'Range History and Livestock Improvement,' traces the introduction and population of live stock of this continent and outlines the probable trend of our future meat supply.

"Part two, 'Pasture Husbandry on Sheep and Goats,' points out the most approved ways of handling live stock with respect to seasons of pasture use to insure a maximum amount of forage; discusses the adaptability of leading breeds of sheep and goats; gives instruction in judging; and suggests how the more common diseases may be controlled.

"Part three, 'Pasture Husbandry of Btef Cattle,' treats the subject in the same general way as that of sheep and goats.

"Part four, 'Economics of Pasture

Livestock,' is concerned with cost of raising and growing, and presents a system of cost keeping which is so thoroughly usable that any stockman should be able to adapt it to his conditions; considers predatory animals, relation of wild animal life and recreation areas to livestock grazing; and finally, the raising of

## DAY FARMS COMPANY PAROWAN, UTAH

### Breeders of Rambouillet Show Sheep

We do not feature a show flock, but we win wherever we show.

April, 1926—We trucked 6 head to Salt Lake show and won three firsts out of four that we competed for.

September, 1928—We trucked 8 head to Sanpete County show and won three firsts out of five we competed for.

### Our Winnings in Southern Utah Rambouillet Shows:

1928—Three firsts, five seconds, three thirds.

1927—Nine firsts, five seconds, two thirds, two grand champions.

1926—Six firsts, five seconds, three thirds, one grand champion.

IF YOU LIKE FINE WHITE LONG STAPLE CRIMPY WOOL, GOOD HEAVY BONE, LEGS SET WELL APART, STRONG BACKS: WE GROW THAT KIND.

Wilford Day  
Pres. and Mgr.

W. S. Day  
Sec'y and Treas.

## DEER LODGE FARMS COMPANY

### RAMBOUILLETS

#### Range Rams Our Specialty

We believe that the big ram with a long staple fleece that has density and fineness and is free from body wrinkles and kemp is the ideal ram for the range.

If that is the kind of Rambouillet ram you like, see ours.

PUREBRED RANGE RAMS  
REGISTERED STUD RAMS

Small orders or carload lots

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Deer Lodge, Montana

## American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Membership Fee \$10—No Annual Dues. Flock Books Free to Members. Volumes XXII and XXIII are being bound together and will soon be ready for distribution. Pedigrees now being received for Volume XXV. Over 115,000 sheep on record.

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**DELAINE MERINOS****BIG SMOOTH ONES**

The Ideal Wool and Mutton Combination

**RAMS or EWES**

One or a Carload—Shipped Anywhere on Approval

**FRANK H. RUSSELL, WAKEMAN, OHIO****SHROPSHIRE PRODUCE 'EM****THE SMALL LAMB**

is the only one that will bring the top price when it reaches the high class market.

Even the great West is learning this important lesson. Write for printed matter.

**American Shropshire Registry Association**

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8,150 Members Life Membership \$5.00

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**Grow More Wool****Merinos Excel All Breeds in Wool Production**

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Write for list of members and breeders. If you have registered Cotswolds to sell, or wish to buy and will state what you have or want, will try and assist you or give you desired information.

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Secretary

Purebred Record Bldg.,  
Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.  
D. C. LEWIS, President

reindeer as a range industry in the far North."

Each of the subjects is most thoroughly gone into; yet at the same time the author has succeeded in avoiding lengthy discussions; and the concise manner in which the subject is handled is much to be commended. The illustrations, 115 in number, are extremely well chosen. An unusual feature is the bibliography appended to each chapter, a list of books and bulletins from which one can secure further information if desired.

The book is essentially one of value for the western sheep and cattelman, and as a practical stockman I take pleasure in recommending it.

Hollister, Calif. H. T. Liliencrantz

(Note: "Livestock Husbandry on Range and Pasture" by Arthur W. Sampson can be purchased through the National Wool Growers Association at \$4.50 per copy).

**NEW BOOK ON AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION**

"Cooperative marketing cannot be considered ultimately successful unless it adds something to the richness of life," say the authors of "Practical Cooperative Marketing"—a new book just off the presses of John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. Mr. A. W. McKay, Senior Marketing Economist of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Mr. C. H. Lane, chief of the Agricultural Service of the Federal Board of Vocational Education, the authors, go on to say: "It is the primary object of a cooperative association, of course, to increase the farm income of its members, but this increased income must be translated into better living and greater educational and social opportunities. Cooperative associations can, and do encourage this development, and aside from economic gains, can make the community a better place in which to live."

Speaking of the future, Messrs. McKay and Lane state: "Cooperative marketing is in process of development. The associations in the future will be called on to meet new problems and to assume new and larger responsibilities. There will be even greater need than there is today

(1) for trained farm leaders who are equipped to become directors and officers, and (2) for young men with agricultural business training who will become the managers and principal executives of the expanding cooperative organizations."

The book as written is a clear-cut searching analysis of the aims, accomplishments and limitations of cooperative marketing. The organization, financing and management of an association are covered as well as specific information given on a variety of cooperatives such as live stock, dairy products, poultry, potatoes, fruits, cotton, wheat, wool. Reasons for the success or failure of associations are also discussed.

Secretary Jardine has written an introduction for the book.

**COMPARE TYPES OF FEEDING LAMBS AT PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE**

An interesting experiment to find what type of lamb makes the best feeder for Pennsylvania farmers is under way at the State Agricultural Experiment Station. Professor W. L. Henning, in charge of sheep work at that institution, reports a comparison of native fine wool lambs, native mutton lambs, and western-bred lambs is being made. Fifty-six head of native fine wool lambs were obtained from Washington and Greene counties, the center of the fine wool section in Pennsylvania. From Tioga County 55 head of native mutton type lambs were obtained. The western-bred animals, 56 of them, were purchased on the Chicago market. While the last group cost more, because of freight charges, they usually are free from diseases and internal parasites. This healthy condition is considered a decided advantage in feeder lambs.

In addition to comparing types of lambs in this experiment, Prof. Henning and his associates are studying the effect of silage feeding, determining the cost of gains in the different lots, and comparing quality of carcasses produced.

All of the lambs are housed in the modern sheep barn built this summer and just opened for use.

## CONDITIONS IN WESTERN TEXAS

The West Texas sheepman is going into the winter with great confidence in the stability of present prices, with his stock in fine condition, and a range that is all that the most exacting could demand. "This is the year we have been looking for. Good prices and fine range," as one of the leading sheepmen phrases it.

Lease prices have risen and \$1 an acre in the established sheep belt where there are few predatory animals is the price that some are receiving, though with present conditions any ranchman almost is making twice that amount per acre. It is pretty hard on the man who has to lease, however, as there are years when he doesn't make as much as fifty cents an acre and the prospect of tying up for five years at \$1 an acre does not appeal to the more conservative. "What if we should have a drought, or if the prices break?" is the question some ask, but generally full confidence in the future of the business is expressed.

Some few contracts of yearling ewes out of the shearing pens have been made at \$10.50 to \$11, but the big demand now in the range country is for the bred ewe and some have brought as high as \$15, and they will go higher, no doubt. There has been some inquiry for yearling muttons in short wool at \$8, but the offers were refused. Contracts of mixed lambs at \$6.50 to \$7.50 with a deposit of 25 cents a head at the time of the contract and 25 cents when the lambs are dropped have been made, though the demand is largely local.

A good many mutton lambs were held back this year. Jim White, of Del Rio, is feeding 20,000, one of the largest lots to be fed in the West. He is putting in a feed yard at Medina to handle additional lambs. The ewe lambs, of course, were largely held back. A good many ranchmen have stocked quite heavily with ewe lambs which they will shear in the spring and sell out of the wool, and then let their pastures rest for five months just as the mutton lamb men who stock so heavily do.

There will be a good deal of eight-

months' wool next spring, as shearings were pretty heavy this fall and estimates are that the spring eight-months' clip will be about ten million pounds or more. About 40 per cent of the two million pounds of four and five-months' wool grown in Val Verde County was lambs' wool and brought from 34 to 36 cents a pound. Those who contracted before the warehouse sales found they had received less than was paid in the warehouses. On the other hand, those who had refused offers of 41 and 42 cents on their twelve-months' spring wool found they had to take from 36 to 38 cents a pound for it in sales in November.

A sale of a carload or so of spring twelve-months' wool by the Wool Growers Central Storage Company was made here during the last few days, a clip of T. A. Kincaid of Ozona, bringing the top, 40 cents. The Kincaid clip was sheared from sheep that he missed in the spring shearing. The price range on the carload of wool, which included everything from buck wool up, was from 25 to 40 cents a pound.

There is yet about a million and a half pounds of unsold twelve-months' spring wool in the warehouses of Texas and about a million or more on consignment in Boston; warehouses at the first of December expected this wool to be much in demand within the next thirty days. Experts in this section were unable to explain what had happened to the wool market. Two years ago some buyers told the ranchmen not to shear any short wools and now this fall there was a premium for it and actual refusals were made by buyers to give the same price for twelve-months' wool that they had just given for four and five-months'. The explanation given by one buyer was that his house just didn't want the twelve-months' wool.

The breeding season is completed and the number of fine rams imported into the country and those bred should give a better lamb crop next season than ever. In the hills they have bred for January and February lambing, mostly the latter, while in the open country it is for March and April.

The movement to swat the fly on a

## RIDGECREST HAMPSHIRE



Besides the usual number of yearling stud and range rams, I will also offer some especially bred stud lambs from my newly imported sires.

**H. L. FINCH**  
SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

## HAMPSHIRE

We have for sale this season:  
700 head of yearling rams  
Several cars of big ram lambs  
Also several cars of ewes

## Cambridge Land and Livestock Co.

Breeders of Purebred and Registered  
Hampshire Sheep  
CAMBRIDGE, IDAHO



## DID YOU KNOW?

That the Hampshire Sire will give you market lambs in 100 days. Let us tell you about it.

We have a delightful little booklet and a classified list of breeders for you. They are yours for the asking. Write the Secretary for what you want.

AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASS'N.  
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COMFORT A. TYLER, Secretary  
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**SHEEP FOR SALE**

We can furnish 3,000 of the best crossbred yearling ewes in Utah for April 1st delivery. If you want to buy or sell sheep, see us.

**DAYBELL LIVESTOCK CO.**  
Provo, Utah



**SOLANO CORRIEDALE RANCH**  
R. W. JICKLING—Elmira, Calif.

**POLLED RAMBOUILLETS**

Sold out for this season, but will have a lot of extra good rams in 1929.

**W. S. HANSEN COMPANY**  
WYNN S. HANSEN, Mgr.  
Collinston, Utah

**INCOME TAX RETURNS**

**Must Be Filed Soon**

Have these prepared by us. Knowing the problems of your industry we are qualified to serve your best interests. We also prepare monthly operating statements which show the trend of costs as the year progresses.

Write us for information

**STOCK GROWERS AUDIT CO.**  
McIntire Building, Salt Lake City

## Consistent Winners

In eight years of consecutive showing at the Chicago International, Pacific International and American Royal our Hampshires have won from one to three championships every year at every show. We are interested in breed improvement.

## Thousand Springs Farm

Wendell, Idaho  
Minnie Miller, Owner  
Jesse Loader, Shepherd

# MANTI LIVESTOCK COMPANY

MANTI, UTAH



**Breeders of Rambouillets for over twenty years.**

state-wide scale has taken on impetus by the gathering held at the ranch of Congressman C. B. Hudspeth. Mr. Hudspeth stated that if the Texas legislature would make an appropriation for killing the blow fly, he would secure an appropriation from the federal government for the work. A meeting of the committee of forty appointed at the meeting will be held at Sonora in December to consider plans for presenting in the next legislature a bill that will incorporate state-wide fly trapping.

O. G. Babcock, of Sonora, who has perhaps had more to do with the success of fly trapping in this country than any other man except W. R. Nisbet, the county agent of Menard, claims that the problem of fly trapping is to reduce losses and not to exterminate, and feels that any legislation looking to reduction of losses must be drafted carefully, to avoid dissatisfaction on the part of those who are looking for instantaneous results.

Other bills to be presented in the interests of stockmen at the next legislature include one to regulate the passage of stock in trucks from one county to another, a butcher bill requiring a bill of sale for animals killed, and a bill to keep stock off the highways.

The theft of live stock has been heavy in this state; in fact, it is perhaps heavier now than it has been in a quarter of a century. Estimates are that 20,000 head of goats and sheep are stolen each year and carted away in trucks for quick slaughter. The thieves stop along the road, get out, place their roll of wire against the fence, drive the sheep into it, load them in the truck, and get away. In Sutton County a special ranger is to be employed to guard against losses.

Steady progress in killing predatory animals through the cooperative work of the state and federal governments is reported, and the number of trappers in the country is being increased now as the winter comes on and the wolves leave the sand dune country for this area.

Coyotes are giving a great deal of trouble in the south end of Kinney County, however. One man caught 29 wolves last month. It is said that more

than 600 wolves had been captured in that section in the last six months.

Pete Garvin of Sonora is wintering 6000 head of sheep, mixed lambs and yearling muttons, on the Wardlaw ranch in Edwards County. This ranch has 33½ sections within its boundaries and only one well; yet it is one of the best watered ranches in the country. There are about thirty water troughs on the ranch, all supplied with water from this well. There are several miles of water pipe line.

Water is a rather difficult problem in some parts of the ranch country and that leads to a tale. Jap Holman, who has a ranch on the road from Sonora to Del Rio, has agreed to fence a portion of his ranch through which the road passes if the State Highway Department or the county will pay for the watering of the part of his ranch that will be cut off from his supply. He asked that a well be dug or that a pipe line be run from another well on his place to the pasture that would be created by the fencing. Many ranchmen say they can save the cost of a fence in a year or two by the saving of animals from injury from the traffic on the highway.

Sam Ashburn.

San Angelo, Texas.

#### WEST CHICAGO STOCK YARDS SELL HOLDINGS

One by one the few remaining large tracts of land within a 30-mile radius of Chicago are being purchased by real estate organizations for commercial development.

One of the most recent sales for such purposes was that of the holdings of the West Chicago Stock Yards Company, at West Chicago, Ill. The company, which has been operating as a feeding station since October, 1918, ceased activities in this line effective November 1, 1928.

Over 800 acres of this property, which included the site of the stock yards plant, will be used in the future as an airport and industrial center.

This will be of particular interest to the western sheepmen who have patronized these yards for the past ten years.

## WM. BRIGGS & SON

DIXON, CALIFORNIA

We produce  
a high type  
of Ram-  
bouillet.



A choice lot  
of ewes and  
rams for  
sale at all  
times.

Briggs 1144—Yearling Rambouillet Ewe. Grand Champion Rambouillet Ewe at California State Fair, 1927.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION DATES: JANUARY 29-30-31, 1929.

THE PLACE: PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

### CRANDELL'S PRIZE SHEEP

AMERICA'S CHAMPION FLOCK OF LINCOLNS AND COTSWOLDS

Winners of 33 Champions at Utah State Fair and Fat Stock Shows

ONLY FIVE LOST IN FOUR AND ONE-HALF YEARS

**Not How Many But How Good**

Bred Ewes, Ram Lambs Delivered at Ogden, January 1.

Write or Wire Your Wants

**HARRY T. CRANDELL**

Box 477

Cass City, Michigan

## BULLARD BROS.

WOODLAND, CALIFORNIA

Breeders of Fine Wool Rambouillet Sheep



"Major"—Bullard Bros.' Reserve Champion  
Ram at Chicago International, 1925

Flock Founded in 1875

Correspondence Solicited

F. N. Bullard, Manager

**STOCKDALE SHEEP FEEDING YARDS**

ROCK ISLAND LINES

Stockdale, Illinois—65 miles from Chicago  
Established 1890**Special Molasses Mixed Feed for Milk Lambs**Excellent Pastures.  
Modern barns for 135 doubles lambs.  
434 miles from Council Bluffs, 24-hour schedule.  
451 miles from Kansas City—514 miles from St. Paul.**Henry Weitz, Manager****Harry B. Black Sheep Commission Co.**

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

**EXCLUSIVE DEALERS OF SHEEP AND LAMBS****Send Us Your Next Consignment****OUR RECORD****26 Years Selling Sheep at St. Joseph, Missouri****37 Years Actual Experience in Sheep Business****A Member of the Live Stock Exchange And Bonded for Your Protection.****SALT LAKE UNION STOCK YARDS****Your Home Market for all classes live stock****SHEEP - HOGS - CATTLE****Quotations or market information furnished on request****Home of  
NATIONAL RAM SALE****MORRIS SHEEP FEEDING YARDS****On the SANTA FE Railroad; at MORRIS, KANSAS**

These Yards are located ten miles west of Kansas City Stock Yards. Shippers also have the privilege of the ST. JOSEPH MARKET without additional freight charges. Stock loaded 11:00 p. m. arrives St. Joe yards at 7 a. m. next morning. Have Railroad Agent put "FEED AT MORRIS" on your freight bills and contract.

**Avoid a big Shrinkage loss by filling your stock at Morris Feed Yards.****A Trial Shipment Will Convince You!****Capacity 45,000 Sheep—100 Cars Cattle.****Owned and operated by SETH N. PATTERSON****Office 920 Live Stock Exchange****Kansas City, Missouri****COOPERATIVE WOOL POOLS IN  
PENNSYLVANIA MARKET  
528,000 POUNDS**

Twenty-eight county wool growers' associations in Pennsylvania have just completed the marketing of 528,000 pounds of wool through cooperative pools. W. B. Connell, extension sheep and wool specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, reports that of this amount 377,526 pounds were sold on grade. Only 3.6 per cent of the wools submitted were rejected this year, as contrasted with a rejection of 12.7 per cent eight years ago.

More than 3,500,000 pounds of wool have been marketed cooperatively in the state during the past nine years. Seventy-five per cent of these wools have been marketed over a grade. This type of wool marketing, according to Mr. Connell, gives the farmers an opportunity to see their wool graded along with that of their neighbors. Thus a definite idea of the market demands is obtained.

Mr. Connell credits the grading table with the improvement gained in wools as evidenced by the reduction of rejects from 12.7 per cent in 1920 to 3.6 in 1928. He declares that many who sold on a flat basis this year will doubtless sell on grade next year, because of what they have learned this season.

"The men in the wool trade are familiar with the quality of the wool in these different pools, which permits sale at a distinct advantage," says Mr. Connell. "The superior quality of the wool sold through the different organizations has become a well-established fact in the trade. Marked improvement of the wool clip has resulted from the use of better rams with grade flocks. In fact, there is no phase of our sheep improvement that is not directly reflected at the grading table."

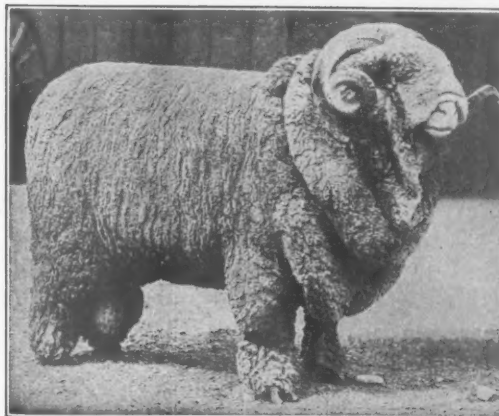
There is a good demand for ranch loans in Texas now according to Frank Steen of E. B. Chandler Company. Money is cheap and many are buying ranches and borrowing money on them to acquire more live stock. The loans are for five years. Few, if any, loans are being made by American firms to Mexico ranchmen.

S. A.



# CANDLAND RAMBOUILLETS

Noted for  
Size and Bone



Noted as Heavy  
Shearers of Fine  
Staple Wool

Taxpayer—Champion Ram, Utah State Fair, 1926-1927.

Following is an unsolicited letter from a man who bought 100 registered Candland Rambouillet yearling ewes:  
*Dear Mr. Candland:*

*My ewes sheared approximately 18 pounds per head. The 97 head sheared 1,711 pounds. Several of them went above 20 pounds and one sheared 24½ pounds. I think they made a good turnout. Some of the February lambs weigh as much as 140 pounds. I intend to breed two of them to a few ewes this fall.*

*With kindest regards and best wishes to you all, I remain*

*Yours truly, Robt. J. Manning*

**Mr. Sheepman:** Do you want to increase your profits? If so, use **CANDLAND RAMBOUILLETS**  
**W. D. CANDLAND & SONS, Mt. Pleasant, Utah**

## Mt. Pleasant Rambouillet Farm

### Our 1927 Show Record



Grand Champion Ram at Ogden Stock Show 1927.  
Grand Champion Ram at the Intermountain Stock Show 1927. Reserve Champion Ram and Grand Champion Ewe at Utah State Fair 1927. Grand Champion Ram and Reserve Champion Ewe at Pacific International 1927. Grand Champion Ewe at American Royal 1927. Reserve Champion Ram and 1st on pen Ram Lambs, Chicago International 1927.

We have averaged the highest prices at the Great Salt Lake Ram Sale the past four years.

We are offering special prices on from 1 to 400 head of registered Rambouillet Ewes. Delivery any time.  
Stud rams our specialty.

**John K. Madsen, Prop.**

MT. PLEASANT, UTAH

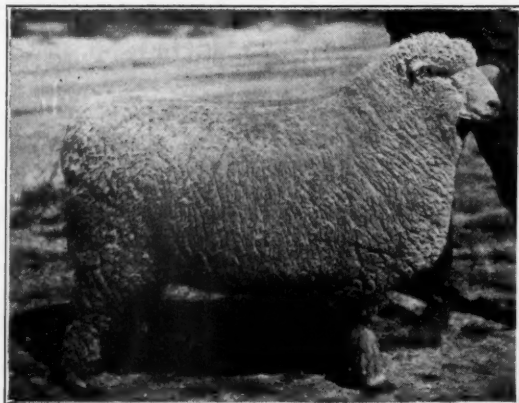
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Phone 174

"Coolidge"—Many times winner and champion  
Grandson of Old 467

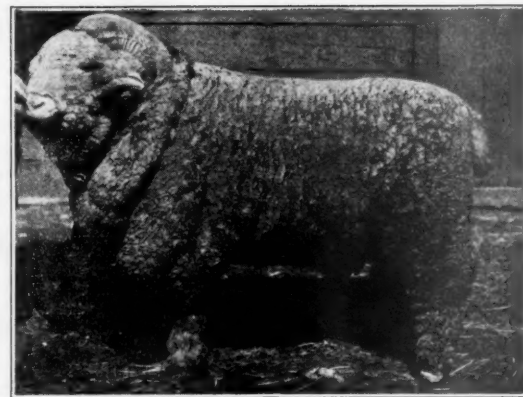
Home of "I Am"—the \$2000 Lamb

# KING BROTHERS COMPANY



Laramie,  
Wyoming

Breeders of  
Rambouillet  
and  
Corriedale  
Sheep



"C" Type Champion Rambouillet Ram, American Royal, 1927, and Champion Ram at Ogden Live Stock Show, January, 1928.

Champion Corriedale Ram. First Prize Ram Wyoming and Colorado State Fairs; Also at Chicago International, 1927. Defeating importation of Rams from New Zealand; and Champion Ram at Ogden Live Stock Show, January, 1928.

## KING PRODUCTIONS SATISFY 1927 JUDGES

At the American Royal in B Class Rambouillets our Principal Winnings were 1st in Aged Ram, 2nd and 3rd in Yearling Rams, 2nd in Ram Lamb, 3rd in Yearling Ewe, 3rd in Ewe Lamb, Champion Ram and Champion Flock. American Royal C Class Rambouillets—2nd in Aged Ram, 1st in Yearling Ram, 1st in Ram Lamb, 2nd in Pen Ram Lambs, 1st in Yearling Ewes. Champion Ram, Champion Ewe, Champion Flock.

At the Chicago International—1st in Aged Ram, 4th Yearling Ram, 1st Ewe Lamb, 1st Pen of Ewe Lambs, Champion Ram, Reserve Champion Ewe, and Champion Flock. At the Ogden Live Stock Show, held in January, 1928, we had Champion Ram, Champion Ewe and Champion Flock.

**STOCK OF EITHER BREED SOLD SINGLY OR IN CAR LOTS.**

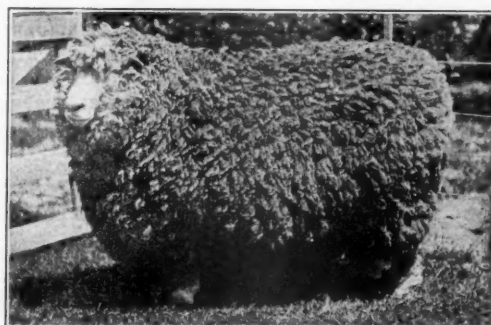
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**Flock Masters!**

New Zealand can supply your needs in this direction.  
Our Romneys hold the world's Championship.

Do you want to get  
the best possible re-  
turn per acre from  
your flock?

**IF SO, USE  
ROMNEYS!**



A Typical New Zealand Romney Ram

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The Secretary—P. O. Box 40, Feilding, N. Z.

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